THE WEATHER.

Local rains Friday or Friday night and probably Saturday. Colder Saturday, much colder interior.

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PRESIDENT WILSON OPENING HIS APPEAL FOR PREPAREDNESS GIVES WARNING AGAINST DELAY

Considers the Liberty and the Honor of the Country Even More Than Peace.

NATION EXPECTS ACTION

Declares Men Who are Clouding the Preparedness Issue Are Provincial.

Also Defends Mexican Policy in Speech at Banquet.

New York, Jan. 27. — President Wilson tonight opened his personal appeal to the country for National defense. He gave warning that plans for the readjustment of the army must be formulated and carried out without delay, and solemnly declared he could not predict that the outlook for the United States would be as bright tomorrow as today. Speaking at banquets of the Railway Business Association and the Motion Picture Board of Trade, he sounded the keynote of addresses that he will deliver during the next ten days in the Middle West.

In Fighting Mood.

Mr. Wilson was in a fighting mood throughout his address. In a speech delivered early in the day, he declared he always anticipated an invitation to fight. Tonight he told the railroad men he was an advocate of peace and had struggled to keep the United States at peace, but he considered the liberty and honor of the nation even more than peace.

"Woe to any man who plays marplot or who seeks to make party politics or personal ambition take precedence over candor, honor and unselfish, unpartisan service," said the President, in speaking of his defense plan before th railroad men. He declared that the country expects action; this is a year of accounting, and the accounting must be definite on the part of parties and on the part of every individual who wishes to enjoy the public confidence.

"For my part, I hope every man in public life will get what's coming to him," said Mr. Wilson amid laughter and applause.

The President at both banquets and all during his day's visit to New York, was greeted with enthusiasm. On his ride between the hotels where the banquets were held tonight, he was escorted by a band and the Ninth command of coast artillery of the New York National Guard. Thousands of persons thronged the streets and cheered him as he went by.

During his speech before nearly 1,500 business men at the railway banquet where he cast aside almost entirely the text of the address he had previously prepared for delivery there, he was frequently interrupted by applause.

Admits Change in Attitude.

The President admitted that in a message to the last Congress he had said the need for preparedness was not pressing. He declared that he had learned something in the meantime. He cited his recent support of a tariff commission as another instance of a change on his part but declared that previously there was no need for such a commission. The business men enthusiastically cheered his support of the commission.

Mr. Wilson spoke of men of high character who were clouding the preparedness issue. He declared they were provincial and that the United States could no longer cut herself off from the rest of the world.

The President vigorously defended his Mexican policy. He asserted that to invade Mexico would mean the losing of the confidence of the rest of the Western Hemisphere. He cited the freeing of Cuba as an instance of good done by the United States.

"If we are drawn into the maelstrom which now surges in Europe," the President declared, "we shall not be permitted to do the high things we would prefer."

Will Not Turn to Militarism.

The President defended the continental army plan drawn up by Secretary Garrison and said that he did not care about details of any plan as long as 500,000 trained men were provided as reserves under the Federal government. He advocated strengthening the National Guard, but said the constitution itself put the government under the state. He added that the United States will not turn in the direction of militarism.

Outlining why the United States should prepare, Mr. Wilson said we must protect our rights as a nation and the rights of our citizens in America and outside of it as the consensus of civilized peoples has defined them; must ensure the unembarrassed realization of our political development within our own borders, and must protect the peace and political autonomy of the Americas.

He added that a national defense means the protection of the country from invasion, and also the prevention of a flank assault upon the things "which we believe to underlie our life."

Industrial preparedness, with the military training of students in indus-

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WILSON HAS BUSY DAY IN NEW YORK

Speaks Twice During Day and Twice at Night

ADDRESSES MINISTERS

They Extend the President Vote of Thanks for Efforts in Behalf of Peace—Many Praise His Attitude During War.

New York, Jan. 27. — President Wilson was busy from the time he arrived here early this morning until he left at midnight for a brief period in Washington, before departing on a tour in the Middle West to speak for preparedness. In addition to attending two banquets tonight, the President spoke twice during the day, shook hands with a group of suffragists and took two automobile rides.

Insistence that the American people love peace, but must be treated justly and must harmonize international, racial and religious differences, marked his address at noon before a conference of 1,500 New York clergymen of all denominations.

The President did not repeat his now famous phrase "Too proud to fight." But he asserted belligerently that "I always accept, perhaps, by some impulse of my native blood, the invitation to a fight."

He added that he had always fought in "knightly fashion," that he did not "traduce his antagonists," and that he fought with the intention of converting them.

A vote of thanks to [illegible] for efforts on behalf of peace was passed unanimously by the clergymen, and in reply he declared that in his efforts for peace he had always been conscious of representing the spirit of America.

"It is hard to hold the balance even when so many passions are involved," he said, "but I have known that in their hearts, and by their purpose, the people of America have been trying to hold the balance even. The neutrality of the United States has not been merely a formal matter. It has been a matter of conviction and of the heart."

The President said he had been very deeply disturbed by evidence recently of religious antagonism in this country. "'Live and let live' is a very homely expression," he asserted, "yet it is at the basis of social existence."

The rooting out of narrow and partisan feeling was urged by Mr. Wilson, who was very warmly applauded. Ministers of several denominations praised his attitude during the present war.

During the morning, the President repeated his opposition to action by the Federal government on the woman suffrage question when speaking to a delegation of 200 members of the Congressional Union of Woman Suffrage, who called at his hotel and would not leave until he saw them. He reiterated his position that he would help the cause in individual states whenever possible, but politely turned aside efforts to cross examine him.

Every time the President appeared on the streets he was warmly applauded by large crowds. He was met at the station this morning by a committee of the Railroad Business Association, and before the banquet tonight shook hands with the guests at the banquet.

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MINISTER'S NAME NOW IN THE CASE

Mrs. Mohr Told Husband of McDougall's Friendship

INCENSED THE DOCTOR

That Was in 1912 and Was at Time of First Serious Break With Husband, She Said—Reviews Marriage at Lynn, Mass.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 27.—The first serious break in the marital relations of the late Dr. C. Franklin Mohr and his wife, Elizabeth F. Mohr, who is charged with having hired two negroes to kill him, occurred at the time she told her husband of her friendship for a man named Samuel A. McDougall, who is now a minister of Pictou, Nova Scotia. This statement was elicited from Mrs. Mohr during a severe examination this afternoon by Attorney General Rice. Step by step the prosecuting attorney brought out the details of Mrs. Mohr's life. Occasionally during the examination she seemed confused as to date and facts given in her direct testimony and several times broke down and sobbed.

It was in 1912, she said, that she first told Dr. Mohr about McDougall. The doctor, she admitted, was incensed and went to Nova Scotia to try to have the minister unfrocked. The attorney general then reminded her that in her direct testimony she said that her husband had gone "to the provinces to see a friend."

"The doctor was under the influence of drugs," said Mrs. Mohr. "He asked me if I preferred McDougall to him, and I told him that the way he was acting I thought McDougall would have been better as he didn't touch liquor."

At the time she met McDougall, Mrs. Mohr said, she was known as Elizabeth Blair. She denied that she told the doctor that she had left Providence to go to Boston because of notoriety caused by her friendship with McDougall. She could not keep company with McDougall, she said, because the differences in their religious beliefs made it impossible for her to become a minister's wife.

It was at about the time she told the doctor about McDougall, the attorney general brought out, that Mrs. Mohr and her husband had a falling out, and that he began to correspond with Miss Emily Burger, who later became his secretary, and who was seriously wounded at the time the doctor was shot down in their stalled automobile.

Mrs. Mohr admitted that she was "fooled" about her first marriage with the doctor in Brooklyn but that she relied on the word of the doctor and took no other precautions.

She denied that she had lived with the doctor a year and half before their marriage. When the doctor told her, she said, that she would have trouble in proving they were legally married, as she could not produce the certificate and that the man who performed the ceremony was dead, she decided not to live with him another day until there was another ceremony.

Her family had objected to her going with Dr. Mohr, she said, because he was a divorced man, but she had supposed that his first wife had died 13 years ago.

"After your experience in Brooklyn and later when the doctor told you he was not married to you, it made

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VOTE OF CONFIDENCE FOR PRESIDENT WHITE

Miners Reject Criticisms of Strike Management.

E. L. Doyle Creates Sensation by Attacking Leadership in Colorado Coal Miners' Strike — He Speaks for Two Hours.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 27. — After a bitter attack by E. L. Doyle, secretary of the Colorado miners, in which he assailed the management of the strike in that state, the United Mine Workers of America in convention gave a sweeping vote of confidence to John P. White, president, and Frank J. Hayes, vice-president, today, approving all that the international officers had done to win that labor struggle.

For more than two hours Doyle, with a mass of letters, documents and photographs, attacked some of the things done by the leaders in conducting the strike. After the convention had approved the acts of the international officers, a motion to expunge from the records all the remarks of Doyle received an overwhelming vote.

Doyle's attack was one of the sensations of the convention. The delegates appeared to be so eager to prove on the question of approving acts of international officers that Vice-President Hayes was unable to gain the floor to

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BRITISH LABOR VOTES AGAINST COMPULSION

Also Declares Opposition to Military Service Bill.

However, a Proposal to Agitate for Repeal of the Measure is Voted Down—Arthur Henderson Defends Government.

Bristol, Eng., Jan. 27.—A resolution protesting in the name of the National Labor party against the adoption of conscription in any form was passed by the Labor Congress today by a card vote of 1,796,000 against 219,000. The Congress also adopted, by a vote of 1,716,000 against 360,000, a declaration opposing the military service bill which has been passed by parliament. A proposal to agitate for its repeal was defeated to 649,000 against 614,000.

The apparently contradictory votes at the conference condemning conscription and declining to agitate for the repeal of the measure, were brought about by the labor men's determination to display their unflinching opposition to militarism and their desire at the same time not to embarrass the government in the prosecution of the war.

These views were given expression in the various speeches of the leaders, even those supporting the government's compulsion scheme, such as Ar-

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TWO U. S. SOLDIERS KIDNAPED RESCUED

Found Early Yesterday by Party of Carranza Men.

DECOYED ACROSS RIVER

Say Mexican Soldier Who Got Them to Cross River Appeared as Civilian. Three Officers Arrested for Crossing Border.

Brownsville, Texas, Jan. 27.—Charges of disobedience of orders and violation of international law were formally made tonight against Lieut. John E. Mort, commander of Battery D, Fourth United States artillery, and two other officers of the battery who with 14 privates made an incursion into Mexico yesterday to rescue two artillerymen who had been captured by Mexican civilians opposite Progreso, Texas.

Preparations were being made tonight for immediate organization of a court martial to try Lieutenant Mort, and other officers, Lieutenant Bernard R. Peyton and Lieutenant Albert W. Waldron.

Announcement also was made tonight that Col. J. R. Quintanilla, in command of the Mexican garrison at Matamoros, had ordered the arrest of the sergeant in command of the detachment of Mexican troops which took the American soldiers in charge after they had been captured by civilians.

Brownsville, Texas, Jan. 27.—Privates William C. Wheeler and Viggo Pederson, of Battery D, Fourth Field Artillery, who were kidnaped late yesterday by Mexicans and taken south from the border, were rescued by Carranza soldiers and brought to Matamoras today. They were turned over to American authorities dressed in Mexican clothes.

No word had been heard from the men since their crossing the river. They wore no clothes. A searching party was sent out from Matamoras by Col. B. R. Quantanella, commander of the border in the absence of Gen. Alfredo Ricaut, and at some early morning hour the Americans were found.

Wheeler and Pederson said they were decoyed to the Mexican side of the river by the promise of a drink of mescal by a Mexican, who appeared on the bank while they were swimming. Wheeler said the Mexican did not appear to be a soldier but when surrounded by eight Mexicans later some distance from the bank they found their captors were all soldiers.

The men were taken to Rio Brado last night by their captors and held in jail until after midnight when they were put on a train for Matamoras. There they were taken before Colonel Quantanilla where they were told that Mexican civilians were not authorized to arrest them and that the Mexican soldiers also were at fault. Both men were turned over to United States Consul Johnson, of Matamoras, who delivered them to Fort Brown, where they are held in the guard house.

Lieut. John E. Mort, commanding Battery D of the Fourth Field Artillery, with 2nd Lieut. Bernard R. Peyton and Albert W. Waldron, were

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FOUR YOUTHS ROB BANK OF $15,000 IN CHICAGO

Bandits Make Good Their Escape in Automobile.

Officers, Employes and Patrons of the Bank Made to Face Wall With Hands in Air While Teller's Cage is Looted.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Four youths, all believed to be under twenty years of age, today entered the Washington Park National Bank, forced the twenty officers, employes and patrons to face the wall with their hands in the air, scouped up $15,000 from the teller's cage, and escaped in an automobile.

Although every available policeman and detective was placed on their trail immediately, no clue had been found tonight as to the identity of the bandits.

While the four robbers entered the bank with masks over their faces and each carrying two revolvers, a fifth remained outside in the automobile. Three of the bandits forced the officers and ten patrons to hold up their hands, while one rifled the cashier's cage. None of the patrons was searched.

A. W. McCauley, assistant cashier, jumped into his automobile and attempted to follow the robbers, but they quickly outdistanced him.

J. Garland (Jake) Stahl, former manager of the Boston American League team, is vice president of the bank. The robbers kept a revolver pointed at his head. He stated that none of the robbers appeared to be more than 20 years old, and that they obtained $15,000.

The bank is in one of the busiest parts of the city outside of the downtown section.

Bank officers said tonight that ample insurance against robbery was carried and that the loss would not affect the bank.

Police Lieutenant John Hogan caught sight of the fleeing automobile later, and pursued it in his own machine. As he was approaching his quarry, an automobile truck collided with his car, wrecking it and injuring Hogan.

ENGLAND HAS BEEN INTERFERING WITH U. S. OFFICIAL MAIL

Dispatches Treated in Manner Considered "Vexatiously Inquisitorial."

SAYS AMERICAN NOTE

Protests "Unwarranted Interferences" and Requests a Prompt Reply.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The text of the American protest to Great Britain against interference with neutral mails, made public tonight, reveals that diplomatic and consular dispatches have been treated in a manner the United States considered "vexatiously inquisitorial." The note describes the practice of British officials as "unwarranted interferences" and in urgently requesting a prompt reply, points out that "a strong feeling is being aroused" in this country by the loss of valuable letters, while foreign banks are refusing to cash American drafts because they have no assurances that drafts are secure in the mails.

The United States declares that parcel post articles are entitled to the exemptions of neutral trade and denies the right of Great Britain to take neutral mail ships into British jurisdiction for purposes of search and then submit them to local censorship regulations. It also denies that the British government has any authority over neutral sealed mails on ships which merely touch at British ports.

With the text of the American note was made public between Great Britain's ad interim reply saying that questions of principle raised by the United States have made it necessary for Great Britain to consult her allies before answering finally, and indicating that there will be no unnecessary delay in the negotiations.

The American note is in the form of a memorandum to Ambassador Page at London instructing him to file a "formal and vigorous protest." It is dated January 4 and tecturally is as follows:

Text of the Note.

"Department advised that British customs authorities removed from Danish steamer Oscar II, 734 bags parcel mail en route from United States to Norway, Sweden and Denmark; that British port authorities have removed from Swedish steamer Stockholm 58 bags parcel mail en route Gothenburg, Sweden, to New York; that 5,000 packages of merchandise, American property, has been seized by British authorities on the Danish steamer United States on her last trip to the United States; that 'customs authorities at Kirkwall, on December 18, seized 597 bags of parcel mail from steamer Frederich VIII, manifested for Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Other similar cases might be mentioned, such as that of the steamer Heligolav.

"Department is inclined to regard parcel post articles as subject to the same treatment as articles sent as express or freight in respect to belligerent search, seizure and condemnation.

"On the other hand parcel post articles are entitled to the usual exemption of neutral trade and the protests of the government of the United States in regard to what constitutes the unlawful bringing in of ships for search in port, the illegality of so-called blockade by Great Britain and the improper assumption of jurisdiction of vessels and cargoes apply to commerce using parcel post service for the transmission of commodities. Please bring this matter of parcel post formally to the attention of the British government.

"The Department is further informed that on December 23 the entire mails, including sealed mails in the American diplomatic and consular pouches from the United States to The Netherlands were removed by British authorities from the Dutch steamer New Amsterdam; that on December 20 the Dutch vessel Noorder Dyke was deprived at the Downs of American mail from the United States to Rotterdam, and that these mails are still held by British authorities. Other similar instances could be mentioned, as the cases of the steamers Rotterdam and Noordam.

"The Department cannot admit the right of British authorities to seize neutral vessels piying directly between American and neutral European ports without touching at British ports, to bring them into port, and, while there, to remove or censor mails carried by

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THE DAY IN CONGRESS

SENATE

Met at noon.

Petitions bearing a million names and protesting against war munition shipments presented and resulted in vigorous debate.

Debate on Philippine Independence bill resumed.

Military committee continued its hearing on army bills.

Adjourned at 4:50 p. m., to noon Friday.

HOUSE

Met at noon.

Admiral Griffin, chief of navy engineering bureau, testified before Naval committee.

General Wood told Military committee army should be recruited to full strength before a reserve is enrolled.

Postal committee favorably reported Postoffice Appropriation bill providing that railroads be paid for mail transportation by space.

Adjourned at 4:32 p. m., to noon Friday.

ENEMY COULD LAND FORCE OF 500,000

Would Require Less Than 30 Days to Invade America.

DECLARES GEN. WOOD

Says Army of 220,000 Regulars and at Least 2,000,000 Reserves Necessary to Meet Situation —Before Committees.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The position of the United States in a war-torn world was described to the House Military committee today by Major General Leonard Wood as like that of "a ship at sea, with typhoon signals coming from many directions." "We are living in an era of war," he said, "and gradually are accumulating most of the troubles of the world."

General Wood, who appeared at the committee's hearings on the army increase bills, repeated in the main the testimony he previously had given before the Senate Military committee. He said it would take an army of a million and a half to hold a line from Boston south. Should conditions at the close of the war in Europe invite attack, he declared, any of the more powerful of the belligerents could land 500,000 men on American soil in less than thirty days.

A regular army of 220,000 men fully trained and always under arms, with at least two million reserves behind them should be provided, he urged, to meet this situation. The United States Navy, he classed as fourth in fighting efficiency, and declared it could not maintain control of the sea nor defend the coasts.

While General Wood and Colonel Edwin F. Glenn, chief of staff of the Department of the East, were testifying before the House and Senate Military committee, respectively, Rear Admiral E. S. Griffin, chief engineer of the navy, told the House Naval committee, considering navy increases, of the mechanical ills to which the submarines are heir and of the problems of finding suitable engines for battleships and destroyers.

Naval Design Equal to Any.

Admiral Griffin said he believed no foreign power was outstripping the United States in naval design, and that type for type, American craft were as efficient as any afloat.

To show the condition of American submarines, he read a report stating that they each had done from 1,000 to 7,000 miles of surface cruising and several hundred miles submerged last year. Their engines were available for duty approximately 300 days out of the year, he added.

Members of the committee asked for detailed information about the Neff system of submarine propulsion which does away with electric storage batteries and their dangers, by use of oil engines both on the surface and submerged. The Department has asked for $300,000 to test the system. Admiral Griffin said two objections urged against it were that the noise of the motor might reveal a submersible to enemy ships equipped for underwater signalling and that the engine exhaust might create a wake of bubbles

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TRADE CONVENTION AT NEW ORLEANS BEGINS

Measures to Aid American Trade Abroad Considered.

All Parts of Country Represented in Gathering at New Orleans—Meeting Will Last Three Days. Many Speeches.

New Orleans, Jan. 27.—Consideration of the United States tariff system as related to foreign trade and discussion of measures proposed to aid American commerce to meet the competition of other nations in the world's markets after the European war, occupied the time of delegates to the third National Foreign Trade Convention, which began a three days' meeting here today. Three general sessions and two group meetings were held today and tonight, and were participated in by more than 500 delegates from all parts of the country.

The opening session was devoted to addresses by Alba B. Johnson, who was elected president of the convention; James A. Farrell, and others.

"Unfair Discrimination Against American Exports," was the theme of an address late today by J. J. Culbertson, of Paris, Texas, and a paper prepared by Willard Straight, of New York, on "Relation of the Tariff to World Trade Conditions After the War," was read in Mr. Straight's absence by Dr. Richard P. Strong, of the American International Corporation, New York.

The report of the committee on commercial education for foreign trade of the National Foreign Trade Council, was read at tonight's meeting by W. D. Simmons, of St. Louis, and the evening was given over to discussion of the report by Mr. Farrell, J. Rogers Flannery, chairman of the foreign trade commission, Pittsburg; C. L. Chandler, of Chattanooga; Ferdinand Schwedtman, New York; Stanley H. Rose, of the Department of Commerce, and others.

FIGHTING IN THE WESTERN THEATRE NOW VERY ACTIVE

French Claim to Have Driven Germans From Mine Craters They Had Occupied.

ATTACKS ON TRENCHES

British Report the Evacuation by Turks of Trenches Around Kut El Amara.

Considerable fighting has bene taking place along the French fronts, Berlin asserts that between 500 and 600 yards of French trenches were stormed by the Germans in the vicinity of Neuville and that French counter attacks were without result. In this region, the French assert, the Germans were driven from mine craters they had occupied and were repulsed in trying to re-capture them; while the British report the progressive occupation by their men of the mine craters and German listening posts in the Neuville region.

Paris announces also that German trenches in Belgium and to the north of Aisne have been badly hammered by the French guns and that the Germans suffered serious losses in a fight for a mine crater in the Argonne forest.

While considerable fighting has been goving on along the Russian front at various places from the region of Riga down into east Galicia, no important results have been attained by either side. The same is true as to the Austro-Italian front, the Caucasus region, and the Balkans.

The British report that the Turks have evacuated their trenches on the land side of the Kut El Amara defenses to about a mile from the entrenchments occupied by the besieged British force. The report says there is no change in the situation of the British force marching up the Tigris river to the relief of Kut El Amara.

"Vexatiously inquisitorial," "unwarranted interference," and "impress upon Sir Edward Grey the necessity for prompt action in this matter," are terms employed in the protest of the American government against Great Britain's interference with neutral mails, the text of which has been made public by Washington.

The tentative reply of Great Britain promises "before long" to state the result of a consultation between Great Britain and her allies with respect to the policy to be pursued.

Denunciation of the exportation of arms and ammunition to the belligerents in the world war has been voiced in the United States Senate by a dozen Senators—Democrats and Republicans. The debate which followed presentation to the Senate of a huge petition, of the organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality, calling for the enactment of embargo legislation, seemed to presage that a vote may be forced upon the embargo issue.

The British labor congress, while opposing by a large majority the provisions of the military service bill, has defeated a proposal that the working men should agitate for its repeal. Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade in the British cabinet, has informed parliament that in order to relieve the pressure on shipping and make room in vessels for additional imports of foodstuffs, fuel, munitions and other essentials, restrictions against importations of certain goods will be put into effect by the government.

In an address read at the prorogation of parliament until February 15, King George expressed the determination of the Entente Allies to continue the war until victory is achieved.

SOUTH CAROLINA BANK ROBBED.

Cashier Locked in Vault and $2,500 Taken at Smoaks.

Smoaks, S. C., Jan. 27. — Two unidentified men late today entered the Bank of Smoaks, a state institution, overpowered C. A. Thomas, the cashier, and escaped with approximately $2,500, after locking Thomas in the vault. The cashier was found unconscious, and said one of the men had thrown some liquid in his face which had overcome him.

Bloodhounds were put on the trail of the robbers.

CHINA DENIES REPORTS.

Declares That Japan Has Made No Demands of Any Character.

Washington, Jan. 27.—American Minister Reinsch, at Peking, cabled the State Department late today that the Chinese foreign office had notified him that reports of a renewal by Japan of the demands upon China, contained in the famous Group Five, were without foundation. No demands of any character, it was said, had been presented.

Washington, Jan. 27.—President Wilson has commuted to expire at once a six month's sentence imposed at Fort Smith, Ark., on C. M. Hawkins who pleaded guilty last October to operating a distillery without paying the government tax.

Washington, Jan. 27. — Twelve hundred Mississippi Choctaw Indians lost a point today in their fight to share in the distribution of $7,500,000 from the sale of Indian lands when the House Indian Affairs committee disapproved their claims.

Rome, via London, Jan. 27. — It is reported in vatican circles that the condition of Emperor Francis-Joseph, of Austria, who has been ill for several days, is rapidly growing worse.

DISCUSS EMBARGO ON WAR MUNITIONS

Shipment From America to Europe is Denounced.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE

Democrats and Republicans Join in Assailing Munitions Traffic—Petition of Over Million Names. Vote May be Taken.

Washington, Jan. 27.—An outburst of denunciation against shipment of American-made war munitions to European belligerents stirred the Senate today, reflecting a revival of sentiment which may force a vote upon embargo resolutions that have been pending in committee for several weeks. A dozen Senators, including Democrats as well as Republicans, assailed the munitions traffic while those who have sided with the administration in its stand that an embargo would violate international law were for the most part silent.

A petition for an embargo, having more than a million signatures, precipitated the debate. A test vote at one time seemed inevitable, but it was averted after much parliamentary maneuvering by reference of the petition to the Foreign Relations committee.

Senator Kenyon, Republican, started the discussion in presenting the petition which had been sent to the Senate by the organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality. The Iowa Senator characterized the sale of munitions abroad as a "cold blooded money-making proposition," and denounced the policy of praying for peace on Sundays and selling weapons of war on week days as rank hypocrisy.

An embargo was vigorously urged also by Senators Hitchcock, Clapp, Works, Ashurst, Lane, Martine and La-Follette. Other senators who spoke in favor of an embargo but thought the question of whether it might be a breach of neutrality first be thoughtfully considered by the Foreign Relations committee were Clark, of Arkansas; Clark, of Wyoming; Smoot and Townsend.

Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations committee, before which the embargo resolutions are pending, said he had opinions on the merits of the issue, but thought this was not the time to discuss them. Senator Robinson was the only senator who expressed himself as actually opposed to an embargo, insisting that it might return to plague the United States in time of conflict with other nations.

From the character of the debate it was apparent that discussion of the question was certain to crop out again in the near future. Senator Clark, of Wyoming, said the Senate's patience was being sorely tried by continued inaction on the part of the Foreign Relations committee.

MINISTER'S NAME NOW IN THE CASE

(Continued From Page One).

you very cautious?" the attorney general asked.

"Yes."

"It was evident that you had been fooled at the first marriage?"

"Yes."

"Where was it that you really went through a ceremony?" Mr. Rice asked.

Mrs. Mohr sobbed so that it was some time before she could answer. She finally replied that she and the doctor were married at Lynn, Mass., on May 24, 1909. The doctor thought it would be best, she said, on account of the children.

The residence and occupation of both herself and the doctor, as given on the records in Lynn, were false, Mrs. Mohr admitted. The statements were given by Dr. Mohr, she said, and she was standing to one side part of the time.

Earlier in the day, when asked by counsel if she ever intended to get an absolute divorce from Dr. Mohr, Mrs. Mohr replied:

"No, sir; I would never have divorced my husband. I wanted no one else and cared for no one else. I felt that deep down in his heart he loved me no matter who he went around with."

Mrs. Mohr said that the threatening letters she sent were for the sole purpose of "scaring Miss Burger away from my husband."

Before court adjourned Justice Stearns announced that contrary to custom a session would be held Saturday morning and perhaps on Saturday afternoon.

It was said that Mrs. Mohr probably would be on the stand for two days more.

ENEMY COULD LAND FORCE OF 500,000

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making discovery easy. The inventor, however, claims to have overcome these differences and Admiral Griffin thought it would be wise to try the system out.

Our Wealth Chief Menace.

Colonel Glenn told the Senate committee that the United States would be practically powerless to resist an invasion of any first class enemy. The wealth of the nation, he said, had become its chief menace and would become a greater menace as the needs of potential enemies became greater. He pictured an enemy landing anywhere on the east coast north of Chesapeake Bay, establishing a line to Erie, Pa., through Washington and Pittsburgh, and securing the northeast section of the United States, containing all of the more important ammunition factories of the country. Such an invasion, he said, had been outlined in detail by German war experts.

"I am not one of those who believe we are in no danger from Great Britain," Colonel Glenn said. "Great Britain with 4,000,000 trained men at the end of the war could make such an attack as successfully as Germany."

"The greatest weakness in the army at present is its lack of organization," he asserted. "The smallest independent unit should be a division. There is now no opportunity to train men to handle large bodies of troops."

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

MOTHER AND CHILDREN MADE BEGGARS BY LAW

Their Scant Possessions Taken for a "Fence Debt."

Harrowing Experience of Hungarian Immigrant Woman and Four Little Children Aired in Columbus Court Circles.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Whiteville, N. C., Jan. 27.—One of the harrowing experiences "necessary" for immigrants to encounter in this country, especially those who are not endowed with a surplusage of energy, has been aired in court circles here this week. The wife of George Andodi, a member of the Hungarian colony at Artesia, whose husband left to seek other fields of providing support for the family, packed all the household goods and provisions belonging to the family and placed them in the depot at Hallsboro for shipment to Newport News, Va., at which place her husband was.

It seems that the wife had been managing the farm at Artesia for some time and in purchasing provisions and supplies for the household and farm, a misunderstanding arose during the settlement with John Heinzel, a German who has been at Artesia several years. Heinzel claims that the Hungarian woman is due him $34 for fencing and when he learned that she was going to Newport News he procured a warrant of attachment against the household effects and had them taken in custody by an officer at Hallsboro. The woman claims that she has paid Heinzel all she owes him for provisions but admits the fence debt, but excuses it by saying it is due to the Carolina Trucking Development Company and not to Heinzel personally, in which form the attachment papers were taken out.

Pending a hearing of the case before a justice of the peace, which is scheduled for Saturday of this week, the woman is entirely dependent upon the hospitality of her neighbors at Artesia, as are her four little children. Prior to the attachment of her household effects she had money with which to reach her husband at Newport News, but the expense of employing lawyers and of the delay incident to the hearing Saturday has left her practically without funds. She was here yesterday and in the sheriff's office made an appeal to the deputies to care for her children, whom she vehemently declared she intended to bring to Whiteville and turn them over to the sheriff's office in the event the trial justice did not restore her goods to her, and just what disposition they will make of the children, should she stick to her declaration, is affording the deputies some little study just now.

JUDGE CONNOR HEARS ARGUMENTS ON MOTION

Railroads Ask for Dissolution of Temporary Restraining Order.

Judge H. G. Connor, of Wilson, was in Wilmington yesterday, having come to the city to hear arguments on a motion in connection with suits instituted by the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line and the Wilmington Railway Bridge Company against the owners of the steamer Cromwell. It will be remembered that in January of 1914, the draw of the Hilton railroad bridge was displaced by the steamer Cromwell which was passing up the river at the time and that subsequently the railroads instituted suits in the Superior Court here for alleged damages to the amount of about $60,000.

Later counsel for the owners of the vessel filed a petition in Federal Court requesting that the suits be transferred to this court and be tried according to the admiralty laws. A temporary restraining order was issued against the railroads to keep them from having the cases heard in Superior Court. Counsel for the railroads are now asking that the restraining order be dissolved and that they be allowed to proceed under the State laws. Arguments on this motion were heard yesterday and Judge Connor will later announce his decision.

The railroads are represented by Hon. John D. Bellamy and Thomas W. Davis, Esq., while Hon. George Rountree and J. O. Carr, Esq., appear for the owners of the steamer Cromwell.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE FOR PRESIDENT WHITE

(Continued From Page One).

make a reply, and gave notice that he would make a statement later. President White made a heated reply in which he declared that Doyle had done an irreparable injury to the struggling mine workers of Colorado.

Doyle in opening his speech admitted that the rank and file of the organization had nobly stood by the Colorado strikers and gratefully acknowledged that $3,695,514 had been sent into the state to help win the strike. He declared, however, that some of the national officers in the summer of 1914 did not show the same zeal in conducting the strike as they had at the beginning.

A report gained circulation today that President White may not be a candidate for re-election a year hence, as he desired to retire. Mr. White would not discuss the report, but it is said he has not finally made up his mind.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. W. C. Cates, of Sanford, was registered at Th Orton last night.

Messrs. Jas. D. Withers and J. W. MacRae, of Charlotte, were guests at The Orton last night.

—Mr. W. A. Rouse, of Bolton, was among the guests at The Orton last night.

—Mr. O. T. Teachey, of Teachey's, was a business visitor in the city yesterday, a guest at The Orton.

—Capt. Nathan O'Berry, of Goldsboro, was a business visitor in the city yesterday, a guest at The Orton.

Mrs. Roger Moore returned last night from Greenville, S. C., where she spent several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. A. L. Mills.

—North Carolinians registered at the Hotel Wilmington yesterday were: Messrs. T. F. Baily, Washington; Milton McIntyre, Charlotte; P. M. Mangum, Durham; A. B. Matthews, L. Paris, Durham; Iver Robeson, Fayetteville; M. W. Teachey, Wallace; A. C. McCullough, Charlotte; W. C. Stewart, Charlotte; J. A. Glynn, Asheville; J. O. Matthews, Clinton; W. D. Baggett, Lumberton.

SPORTS

BRIGADE BASKET BALL.

Braves Tie Reds for Second Place—Seminoles Win.

Dodgers	3	1	.750
Braves	2	2	.500
Reds	2	2	.500
Seminoles	1	3	.250

Results Last Night.

Braves, 40; Reds, 27.

Dodgers, 32; Seminoles, 34.

The top-notchers suffered defeat at the hands of the lower berthmen last night in the Friday Night Basket Ball League, at the Boys' Brigade armory, and, as a result, the Braves now tie the Reds for second place, while the Seminoles break their goose-egg standing. While the rooters for the Reds and Dodgers were loyal and hated to see their teams lose last night, still the fans supporting the Braves and Seminoles were especially elated at seeing their respective favorites defeat the champions of the first series. The games were witnessed by the largest crowd that has attended for several weeks.

In the first game C. Gerdes and Schuster Griffith shared honors for the Braves with five goals each. Ellis totaled 17 points, with seven foul goals and three field goals. Captain Snakenburg had his hands full guarding Mac Griffith, but he did it in his usual style, allowing the latter only two goals.

"Clunk" Davis and "Happy" Register did most of the scoring for the Reds, with six and five goals respectively. Captain Gallagher guarded Ellis to three goals, but could not prevent his making the foul shots allowed him.

The spectators were free in their applause for the speed with which the young Griffith brothers — Schuster and Mac—shot around the floor.

By the bare margin of two points the Dodgers lost their first game of the series to the Seminoles, who played like "fiends" last night. Irving and Bornemann, respective centers for the Seminoles and Dodgers, shared the honors for this game in goal throwing, each getting seven and netting their teams fourteen points. Captain Sholar stuck to his man better last night than he has yet done, curbing his desire to go for the ball wherever it is, and allowed "Slick" Davis only two goals, while he caged the ball twice himself. Harry Register slipped around big Bill Montgomery for five goals for the Seminoles, and W. King playing his third game in the "big" league, although off on his passing, guarded the Dodgers' other fast forward, Rourk, to three goals. H. Gerdes, for the Dodgers, held his job down by giving Smith only one goal. The Dodgers had the better of their opponents in pass work, but the all-round hard work of every man on the Seminoles team brought a hard-earned victory their way.

The games were played last night, instead of tonight, on account of the lyceum number which is given at the Brigade auditorium tonight.

FAST WRESTLING MATCH IS SCHEDULED FOR THIS EVENING

Max Schmidt and Con Albright Will Meet at Woolvin Hall.

Max Schmidt, of Norfolk, and Con Albright, of Richmond, both light heavyweight wrestlers, are slated for a finish match at Woolvin Hall tonight, and the local fans are anticipating a fast and interesting contest.

Schmidt is known here, where he wrestled Bull Montana several weeks ago, losing after having secured one fall on the big Italian. Schmidt, however, was not in condition at that time, though even then he put up a splendid exhibition of strength and skill. He has been training with Frits Hanson for the past several weeks, and is now back in good form again.

Albright, who arrived in the city Tuesday, looks good to the fans here, and he has the reputation of being a clever and speedy mat artist. While he is not given to boasting, he appears to be confident of his ability to throw Schmidt.

Kermit Wood and Harry Fales, two fast local youngsters, will go on in a preliminary just before the main bout. The match will start at 8:30.

Tickets for the event are now on sale, and ringside seats may be reserved at Warren's.

It is stated by the management of the hall that Chief Schnibben has forbidden smoking at the matches, by reason of the fact that the building is not equipped with a fire escape, and all who attend are asked to bear this in mind. Aside from this, though, the matches are now attended by many ladies, who, naturally, object to the smoking, and the wrestlers also claim they are able to do better work if the fans do not smoke in the hall.

Why Fatimas are Sensible

Because—

—most men like their taste best.

—they are always comfortable to your tongue and throat.

—and they always leave you feeling tip-top, even if occasionally you do smoke more than usual.

"Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co."

A Sensible Cigarette

"Distinctively Individual"

20 for 15¢

WOULD HAVE PLAYGROUND.

Movement Started to Have Place of Recreation for Children of City.

That one of the big needs of Wilmington is a public playground is conceded by all, and active steps to this end were inaugurated at a meeting held yesterday morning at the Y. M. C. A., when a committee was appointed to formulate plans. The meeting was attended by a number of representative citizens and also by Dr. W. A. Brown, of Chicago, who spent the day in the city.

The committee appointed at the meeting yesterday is as follows: Messrs. J. Allan Taylor, chairman; W. H. Sprunt, D. H. Penton, C. C. Covington and Odis B. Hinnant.

BASKETBALL AT Y. M. C. A.

Two Fast Games in Commercial League This Evening—The Tteams.

Two fast basketball games in the Commercial League at the Y. M. C. A., are promised tonight and the public is cordially invited to witness them. The first game will be called promptly at 8:40 o'clock and the second will immediately follow. The teams will be Jacobi and Elvington & Mintz and City Laundry and National Woolen Mills. All the teams are in good form and should make a splendid showing in the games tonight. The pennant race is close and there will be some fast and snappy work on the part of the stars of the respective teams.

"BOMB HAS EXPLODED!"

And Big Sale by U. S. Woolen Mills is Announced in Today's Star.

The United States Woolen Mills, 109 Princess street, will start their big sale tomorrow (Saturday) morning at 8 o'clock. This sale will be conducted personally by Mr. O. H. Wohlmuth, district manager of the chain of stores in the Carolinas, and it should attract the interest of the clothes-buying public for miles around. Mr. Wohlmuth arrived several days ago and with the local manager, has been busy every day since, preparing for the big merchandising event which is announced fully elsewhere in today's paper.

The sale has been heralded by big advertisements in the newspapers headed "Watch," with the picture of a bomb about to begin action. The bomb in today's announcement has exploded and what it contains may be gleaned from a careful reading of the advertisement. Turn to it in today's paper and profit by the information there received.

Lost Purse of $34.

Mr. W. G. Wallace, of Atkinson, N. C., who reached the city last night on the 8:05 train from his home, reports th loss of his purse, either on the train or shortly after reaching Wilmington, the purse containing $34 in bills, four of $5 denomination, one of $10 and some dollar bills. He doesn't know whether his pockets were picked or whether he lost it from his pocket. He will be glad to pay a reward, he says, if he is communicated with at his home at Atkinson or it will be forwarded to him from this office.

More than a Million People have seen Douglas Fairbanks and Seena Owen In Triangle's splendid production of "The Lamb"

When Broadway goes crazy about a moving picture—it's time for you to see it.

If you *have* seen "The Lamb," be fair to your friends. Tell *them* to see it, too.

If you *haven't*—get hold of the manager of the Moving Picture Theatre you go to—and ask him to get the film and run it.

Even if it does cost him a little more than usual pictures, he will be glad to get it—for he will make money on it.

The speed of the story,—the big scenes with hundreds of people and hundreds of horses; the tightness you have in the throat when "The Lamb," all by himself, makes a stolen Gatling spit hell-fire and death at a howling mob,—all these help—

But when lovely Seena Owen crawls up into Douglas Fairbanks' arms—and *smiles*—

Well—you are so glad you went that you go again; and take your friends.

Which is why more than a million people have seen "The Lamb."

Every *TRIANGLE* picture may not be as good as "The Lamb." But every *TRIANGLE* picture is so far out of the usual moving picture class that it is worth going miles out of your way to see.

See "The Lamb." Or—see it *again*.

Any Moving Picture Theatre can get "The Lamb"; if it has already been shown nearby the crowd will be so much the bigger.

TRIANGLE FILM CORP'N

Bessie Barriscale
Dorothy Gish
Mae Marsh
Mabel Normand
Seena Owen
Lillian Gish
Jane Grey
Enid Markey
Norma Talmadge
Fay Tincher
Mae Busch
Constance Talmadge
Louise Glaum
Truly Shattuck

GOOD SHOWING MADE

Figures Published by Census Bureau Gives Wilmington Good Record.

In a preliminary statement recently made public by the Bureau of the Census giving the number of deaths and the death rate per 1,000 estimated population for all cities in the death registration area of the United States which had 10,000 inhabitants or more, but less than 100,000 in 1910, Wilmington makes a good showing as compared with other North Carolina cities.

Figures are given for the years 1914, 1913 and 1912. The figures for the North Carolina cities for these respective years is as follows: Asheville, 24.3, 21.1, 21.2; Charlotte, 21.7, 16, 14.5; Durham, 15.5, 14.1, 14.5; Greensboro, 19.6, 17.5, 17.1; Raleigh, 30.4, 24.9, 31.2; Wilmington, 23.5, 22.5, 23.7; Winston-Salem, 22.1, 20.8, 17.3.

TAKE SALTS TO FLUSH KIDNEYS

Eat Less Meat, if You Feel Backachy or Bladder Troubles You—Salts is Fine for Kidneys.

Meat forms uric acid, which excites and overworks the kidneys in their efforts to filter it from the system. Regular eaters of meat must flush the kidneys occasionally. You must relieve them like you relieve your bowels; removing all the acids, waste and poison, else you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sours, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment; the channels often get irritated, obliging you to get up two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids and flush off the body's urinous waste get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine and bladder disorders disappear. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys and stop bladder irritation. Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then, thus avoiding serious kidney and bladder diseases.

Take Iron, Says Doctor, if You Want Plenty of "Stay There" Strength Like an Athlete!

Ordinary Nuxated Iron Will Make Delicate, Nervous, Run Down People 200 Per Cent Stronger in Two Weeks' Time, in Many Cases.

New York, N. Y., — Most people foolishly seem to think they are going to get renewed health and strength from some stimulating medicine, secret nostrum or narcotic drug, said Dr. Sauer, a specialist of this city, when, as a matter of fact, real and true strength can only come from the food you eat. But people often fail to get the strength out of their food because they haven't enough iron in their blood to enable it to change food into living matter. From their weakened, nervous condition they know something is wrong, but they can't tell what, so they generally commence doctoring for stomach, liver or kidney trouble or symptoms of some other ailment caused by the lack of iron in the blood. This thing may go on for years, while the patient suffers untold agony. If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run down people who were ailing all the while, double and even triple their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form, and this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron, simply to save a few cents. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated like nuxated iron if you want it to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete or prize fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray, while many another has gone down to ingloious defeat simply for the lack of iron.

NOTE — Nuxated Iron recommended above by Dr. Sauer, is one of the newer organic iron compounds. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy, in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The Manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron and increase their strength 200 per cent or over in four weeks time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed in this city by J. Hicks Bunting Drug Co. and all other druggists.

DAVID'S

Re-Pricing Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx, and Other High Grade Suits and Overcoats

The desire of this firm has always been to give our customers good values. To further this purpose we offer you our former standard values at a big saving.

Regular Price.	Repriced.
$35.00 Suit	$28.50
$32.50 Suit	$27.00
$27.50 Suit	$22.50
$25.00 Suit	$20.50
$23.50 Suit	$19.50
$22.50 Suit	$18.50
$21.00 Suit	$17.00
$20.00 Suit	$16.00
$18.00 Suit	$14.00
$16.50 Suit	$13.00
$15.00 Suit	$11.50

TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY PER CENT. REDUCTION ON ALL BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

The A. David Co.

THE IRON MEN

THE "IRON MEN" WISH ALL THEIR FRIENDS A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR—1916. LET US HELP YOU TO MAKE IT ONE.

BEST PRICES ON IRON STEEL AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

WILMINGTON IRON WORKS

ORANGE AND WATER STS. "THE IRON MEN"

UNIVERSITY TRUSTEES HEAR ANNUAL REPORT

Whole Scope of Year Activities Reviewed

President Graham Emphasizes the Ideals of the Institution—Commissioner Young Gratified —Charter Issued.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 27.—The trustees of the University of North Carolina in semi-annual session here today, received the annual report of President E. K. Graham, covering the whole scope of the activities of the institution. In concluding this report, President Graham said:

"There have been, during the past year, many inspiring evidences that we are coming more and more to see that true loyalty to the University consists not merely in pride in the institution, nor merely in love for it; but, also, and mainly, in our personal devotion to the high things for which the institution stands, and our practical service in making these things prevail. The essential character of the institution is co-operation in its fullest and deepest sense. It is the institution for expressing in intelligent and constructive terms all of those varied aspects of human effort that make complete and unified the rights of the State.

"Adequate equipment, therefore, to do its work with freedom and vigor it asks not in any selfish measure, but as the heart of the general good. If we view it in the lesser way of partisanship, whether friendly or unfriendly, we shall think too lightly of its mission, misconceive its true character and potential greatness, and so fail to give it the means to perform its function with the strength, the vision, and the confident faith necessary to the leadership committed to its share."

The report consists of 114 printed pages. In every particular, except that of physical equipment, the report shows a year of remarkable progress. The registration to January 1 was 1,123. Including the summer school the registration was 1,823. These figures represent a gain of over 300 the past year and of 886 over the registration for 1910.

The report gave a review of the finances of the University that showed favorable comparison with other institutions of similar grade, as to economy of administration. The spirit and conduct of the students were highly commended. He reported a mature understanding of the larger purposes of the University by the student body that is most helpful and which has left the energies of the executive officers free to plan and work along constructive lines.

Progressive steps are reported in entrance requirements so that the men who clearly do not mean to study are eliminated from the general course and a flexible system of electives provided along with lectures by representative men of this and other countries.

Numerous individual gifts are mentioned in the report, especially notable being the athletic field and stadium by Captain Isaac Emerson, of Baltimore; endowment of a lectureship in American citizenship by the family of Sol and Henry Weil, Goldsboro; four scholarships by the old gymnasium association; scholarship for four years by Judge J. D. Murphy; a fund of $400 by the class of 1910; fund of $1,000 by class of 1905.

Fire Insurance Agents.

Commissioner of Insurance James R. Young gives notice that in future applications for licenses as fire insurance agents must be held by the department ten days in order that there may be time for an investigation of the applicant's capabilities and character under the new State regulations. Heretofore licenses have issued immediately on receipt of the applications.

Commissioner Young is much gratified at the action of the North Carolina Conference on Social Service, in Charlotte, in heartily endorsing his school house plans for the outside tower stairway. He is now conferring with the Selma and Raeford authorities relative to using such stairway in handsome school buildings to be erected in these towns. The Commissioner says interest in the new plans is very general.

Plans have been accepted and bids are being sought for the erection of two buildings for Central Hospital for the Insane here. One is to be a receiving building in which new patients will be observed and their condition analyzed before assignment to other quarters adapted for them. The other will be a home for nurses connected with the hospital.

The Wallick Glove Manufacturing Co., of Newton, is chartered with $50,000 capital authorized and $2,500 subscribed by L. F. Long, G. A. Wallick and A. H. Crowell.

Importance of Meat Production.

Major W. A. Graham, Commissioner of Agriculture, returned today from Salisbury where he delivered an address before the North Carolina Live Stock Association in session there. The Commissioner is deeply interested in impressing on the farmers of the State the advantage and necessity of raising their own meat supply as well as their grains and other products for home maintenance. He talked to the association on methods of curing meat for bacon and of corning beef for family consumption. He says the attendance in Salisbury was good and that there were numbers of most profitable addresses covering the whole scope of the activities of the association.

SAGE TEA DANDY TO DARKEN HAIR

Look Years Younger! Use the Old-Time Sage Tea and Sulphur and Nobody Will Know.

You can turn gray, faded hair beautifully dark and lustrous almost over night if you'll get a 50-cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" at any drug store. Millions of bottles of this old, famous Sage Tea Recipe are sold annually, says a well known druggist here, because it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that no one can tell it has been applied.

Those whose hair is turning gray, becoming faded, dry, scraggly and thin have a surprise awaiting them, because after one or two applications the gray hair vanishes and your locks become luxuriantly dark and beautiful—all dandruff goes, scalp itching and falling hair stops.

This is the age of youth. Gray-haired, unattractive folks aren't wanted around, so get busy with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur tonight and you'll be delighted with your dark, handsome hair and your youthful appearance within a few days.

FOUR THOUSAND BOYS AND GIRLS TO PARADE

Cumberland County Commencement Again This Year

Plans Being Completed for Big Event. Novel Plan to Collect License Taxes—Passenger Station "in Bad."

(By Asa Biggs.)

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 27.—Following up the wonderful success of last year, when Cumberland county had a county commencement in Fayetteville that was the talk of the whole State, County Superintendent B. T. McBryde yesterday stated that he was completing plans for the commencement this year, and that everything now pointed to its being the greatest ever held.

Five handsome gold medals are to be offered, and Superintendent McBryde hinted that there might be still others offered. "The greatest exhibit," he said, "will be the 4,000 boys and girls who will gather here for the commencement. We are asking the chamber of commerce that it lend its aid, and we have also made a request upon the Civic Association that it do the same."

Following the protest of a number of local people that all the folks in town, who are engaged in business that required a special privilege tax, were not paying it, Mayor Gibbs has evolved a novel though fine scheme for collecting all the delinquents.

He takes the different classes of special tax men on different days. For instance, today he would take the grocerymen, and tomorrow the cafe men. It has worked out fine so far. In fact, it has worked so well that it has been decided to carry it even further than the special privilege tax.

As an example, yesterday was dog tax day. Early in the morning the mayor armed all the available cops with special notices, ordering all owners of canines, whether they be of the poodle variety or the lop-eared hound kind, to fork over the city dog tax.

The policemen reported last night that they had about finished up serving the "dog notices." It is not known what will come up next.

The Civic Association of the city has directed its secretary to address a letter to the mayor of the town, calling attention to what it characterizes as "the dirty and unsanitary station owned by the A. C. L." The letter requests that the city take some steps to see that the station is kept in a sanitary condition. It has been stated that when the radiators are heated up in the station, it is almost impossible for a person to remain in the waiting room on account of the stench arising. It is claimed that tobacco juice and rubbish has been thrown on the radiators thus causing the smell.

The jitney bus line here has become so popular that the company has found it necessary to sell more stock in order to increase its traffic facilities. Buses now leave Market Square every twenty minutes.

WAKE FOREST WINS OVER A. & M. BY CLOSE MARGIN

Game at Raleigh Very Fast, Marked by Some Roughness.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 27.—The Wake Forest basketball team dfeated A. & M. here tonight by a score of 26 to 24. The game was exceptionally fast, but was marked by a considerable amount of roughness. The work of both quints, individually, was especially good, while the team work was excellent on both sides.

For A. & M. Lindsay led the scoring by obtaining four in the first half and one in the second, while Sullivan was next in line with three. For Wake Forest, Capt. Holden divided honors with Beam, each securing three. At the end of the first half, A. & M. was leading by one point, the score standing 15 to 14, in their favor. It was during the last half that the roughness started, and on account of that Robley and Temple were put out of the game.

The work of the A. & M.'s guards deserve special mention, while those of Wake Forest also come in for their share. W. Holding was the star of the game for Wake Forest.

Line-up:

A. & M.		W. Forest.
Sumner	LF (c)	C. Holden
Sullivan	RF	Hall
Lindsay	C	Franks
Mason (c)	RG	Beam
Johnson	LG	Robley

Summary: Goals, A. & M., Sullivan 3, Lindsay 5, Mason 2. Wake Forest, Hall 1, W. Holden 3, Franks 2, Beam 2, P. Holden 1, Robley 2. Goals from fouls, A. & M., Sumner 4. Wake Forest, W. Holden 4. Referee, Mr. Sharpe, Northwestern University. Time of halves, 20 minutes.

SENATOR TILLMAN TO TELL "REAL TRUTH ABOUT NAVY"

Will Take That as Subject for Address in the Senate Today.

Washington, Jan. 27.—"The Real Truth About the Navy" is the subject of an address which Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, chairman of the Naval committee, told the Senate today he would make tomorrow.

"I will do this," Senator Tillman announced, "because the reis so much misinformation and so many false statements made by irresponsible men being spread over the country by newspapers."

WOULD GET PAY BY SPACE.

Postoffice Bill Increases Pay to Railroads for Carrying Mails.

Washington, Jan. 27. — Pay for railway mail transportation on a basis of space measurement instead of by weight is provided in the $323,000,000 Post Office Appropriation bill, as approved today by the House Postal committee. The bill increases remuneration for the railroads $1,500,000 and adds $4,500,000 to the rural mail service appropriation. The committee voted favorably also on a bill to spend any Post Office Department profits on highway construction.

The Greatest Celebration and Anniversary Sale STARTS SATURDAY, 8 A. M.

We Invite You to Our Opening of This Great Tailoring Sale

All Silverware stamped WM. A. ROGERS Silver Nickel R is GUARANTEED to be SOLID NICKEL SILVER, WHITE METAL. There is no plating to wear off. Should it become discolored in ordinary use, it can be quickly brightened by using any good scouring soap or cleaning compound, which will in no way injure the article.
We will gladly replace any piece not giving absolute satisfaction, if returned with this Certificate.
WM. A. ROGERS, Limited.
New York. Chicago.

Your Choice of a Set of 20 Pieces

Roger's Nickel Silverware

or a Double Texture RAINCOAT

AND A

Suit to Your Measure

1 TO ONE TO ALL

5 SAMPLES TO COMPARE VALUES ELSE-WHERE

We will show you the handsomest display of woolens ever shown—Each fabric is guaranteed all wool, thoroughly shrunk, sewed with silk, hand-tailored, a perfect fit guaranteed or your money refunded. Our merchandise is not to be compared with $15.00 propositions, but is the equal in Tailoring value, Workmanship and fit to any $25.00 or $35.00 garment made.

The mills are producing for us merchandise that can only be found amongst the highest priced tailors. These goods are here in our store for your inspection. Our price still remains the same to one and all, including our special offer—$15.00. An array of styles to choose from that you are bound to be satisfied with. Suitings in Grays, Blues, Blacks, Fancy Worsteds, Tartan Checks, Plaids, Cheviots, in styles too numerous to mention.

Every Garment Sold to You With Our "Gold Bond Guarantee"

The like which no other Tailoring Concern can offer—eliminating all the middleman's profit with one of the LARGEST TAILORING PLANTS IN THE WORLD. Economizing in every department, all under one roof, we are in a position to give you values that cannot be duplicated for less than $25.00 and $30.00.

U. S. WOOLEN MILLS CO.

109 Princess Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Other North Carolina Stores: Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Charlotte, Durham

BANKERS' CONVENTION AT OLD POINT COMFORT

Executive Committee Selects Place and June 14-16

Urge Repeal of Stamp Tax Provision. Meeting in Raleigh Addressed by Secretary of Navy Daniels Yesterday.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 27.—The executive committee of the North Carolina Bankers' Association, in session here today, selected Old Point Comfort as the place, and June 14, 15 and 16 as the time for the annual meeting of the association.

Resolutions offered by W. S. Blakely, of Monroe, were adopted calling on the North Carolina representatives in Congress to strive for the repeal of the present revenue stamp taxes as a needless burden and hindrance to business. Also, to oppose any extension of the stamp revenue statutes.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, here for the meeting of the University trustees, called on the bankers while in session and made a pleasant talk, in which he narrated some of his experiences in borrowing money in his early business struggles.

Those here for the meeting included President J. L. Armfield, Thomasville; Vice Presidents W. S. Blakely, Monroe; James A. Gray, Jr., Winston-Salem, and W. B. Drake, Jr., Raleigh; Thos. E. Cooper, Wilmington; W. H. Worth, Jefferson; W. A. Hunt, secretary and treasurer, Henderson; J. A. Long, Bryson City; F. M. Edgerton, Louisburg, and J. B. Ramsey, Rocky Mount.

CRAIG, SIMMONS, OVERMAN AND 10 CONGRESSMEN TO APPEAR

Before Committee to Ask Extension of Weeks Appalachian Park Law.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—Senators Simmons and Overman and all of the State's delegation in the House will accompany Governor Locke Craig to the committee room of the House Agricuturial committee tomorrow when they will ask an increased appropriation for the extension of the Weeks Appalachian Park law.

The Tar Heels, together with many other distinguished statesmen, hope it will be possible to have at least $10,000,000 more appropriated for this very wortay cause. Many thousands of acres of land have already been purchased in Western North Carolina and if an additional amount is secured North Carolina will get a substantial slice.

Representative Godwin today appointed J. F. Ellington postmaster at Hamers.

Mrs. Godwin and little son, Robert Barnes Godwin, arrived today to be with Mr. Godwin the balance of the session. P. R. A.

KNIT GOODS MANUFACTURERS TO CONVENE IN CHARLOTTE.

Dyestuff Situation to be Considered. Hundreds Expected.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 27.—Two hundred and fifty leading manufacturers are expected here on February 4 to attend the meeting of the Southern branch of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, the meeting to be the first one ever held in the South in which the members and delegates were exclusively manufacturers of hosiery and underwear goods.

The dyestuff situation is the moving consideration in bringing about the Charlotte meeting, as it was recently in causing a meeting of the Western division of the National organization in Chicago.

The opinion was expressed by a leading Charlotte man today, who is in close touch with members of the association, that the association as a body will heartily favor the bill recently introduced by Congressman Hill to create a tariff on imported dyestuffs as a protection to the infant dyestuff plants that are being started here and there in this country.

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC., Wilmington, N. C.

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FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily and mailed to subscribers outside the county at $6 per year, $3 for six months, $1.00 for three months; or served by carrier in the city and suburbs at 60c. per month, or, when paid in advance, $5.00 per year, $2.60 for six months, $1.40 for three months.

THE SUNDAY STAR, by mail, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate, and like matter, will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, to persons carrying a regular account, or, if paid cash in advance, a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, excursions, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under the same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to the readers of the paper, in the discretion of the editors.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, No. 51. Editorial and Local rooms, No. 61

COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ALL DRAFTS, checks, express money orders and postal money orders for the paper should be made payable and all communications should be addressed to

THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1916.

TOP O' THE MORNING

The past cannot be changed, but the past can be left.

—DR. W. L. WATKINSON.

Be there a man with soul so dead He looks on fishing days with dread?

Some Republicans say if T. R. is going to be it, they are going to quit.

If Villa could escape from Mexico, it would be good for him as well as his country.

New York has a Diet Kitchin Association, and it's lots of us who love that word diet.

Some men will let you have all the liberty just so they get all the privilege they want.

Two may live on what one can live on, but one or the other of the two gets tired trying it.

A man would prefer to be called a secret agent instead of a spy, even if he has to be shot.

When the state of mind is one of lawlessness, it is lawlessness that finds plenty of condonement.

There be individuals who deny what they said and then keep right on and say more than they said.

Some folk say they are sorry for what they said, but they afterwards appear to be glad that they were not very sorry.

Representative Claude Kitchin performs a national duty but does not let it interfere with his right to have his own opinion.

A professor says educational marriages will prevent war. On the other hand, it might make international married people prefer war.

Title line of an editorial in the Charleston Post: "A few Words From Bryan." Anyhow, there were plenty more where they came from.

A bonehead in Baltimore tried to save house rent by sheltering two wives under the same roof. He is now busy trying to save himself.

A fellow who prepares for a rainy day and then does not believe in preparing for eventualities has only one idea of preparedness, which is the same as safety, already.

Probably lots of people oppose national defense because the Nation can depend on a denial instead of bothering itself about retaining a lawyer for its defense.

So long as two towns can get jealous of each other, war is liable to break out any old time anywhere. It is people who are responsible for all contention and strife.

People who live in glass houses keep on throwing stones just like other people who violate all the laws and regulations in spite of what is more than apt to happen.

First thing you know some of President Wilson's opponents will be for him, because he may stand for the principal thing they want.

Says the Richmond Journal: "The kissing editor is still on the job in case any have been overlooked." Yes, and a fellow was asking us yesterday about A. B. W. and we assured him that he was still in the ring.

Henry Drummond says: "There are people who go about the world looking for slights and they are necessarily miserable, for they find them at every turn." It is very foolish to go about looking for slights, because there are plenty of ugly people who will turn up their noses and cast out slurs. There is nothing in that to get miserable about but everything to laugh at, because of the idea that ill-bred and vulgar people can't keep from showing their raising. Why not try the moon's plan of being oblivious to Fido when he barks at it?

JUDGE CLARK'S REPLY TO GOVERNOR CRAIG.

The Star yesterday published a lengthy reply from Chief Justice Clark to Governor Craig, whose Charlotte speech last Tuesday contained severe criticism of the judge for his recent intimation that the courts of the State are responsible for lynching. As might have been expected, the Chief Justice presented his side of the matter in a strong light, but the chief thing so far as Judge Clark is concerned is that he disclaims the inference that his Langston letter referring to the Goldsboro lynching could be construed as excusing the lynching. In fact, he began his letter by denouncing lynching and pronounced it anarchy, while there was not a line in the letter apologizing for those who committed the Goldsboro crime of lynching.

We understand the judge as not excusing the lynching in any matter whatsoever, but he repeats his opinion that as to lynching the "cause of it is not with our people but with officialdom." He points out that the fault is legal procedure in the courts that bring about delays of the law; faults in the laws making such proceedings possible in the courts; consequent miscarriages of justice, and a too frequent use of the pardoning power. Judge Clark explains his position quite fully, and as to his opinion of the cause of lynching he elaborates it and sticks to it.

That puts it up to the law, the courts and the Governor, and so they are the defendants. The Chief Justice does not specify, but refuses to do so, citing only some striking incidents in order to contend for his broader assertion. The real question is, however, whether the court system is wholly delinquent or delinquent in only a few instances compared with the entire administration of the courts. Judge Clark takes the affirmative side and cites statistics that give North Carolina a black eye as to her homicide record, though there was only one lynching to be charged against the courts for a period of several years.

After calling attention to the fact that in North Carolina in 1900 there were 300 homicides with a small percentage of convictions, the Chief Justice makes this strong declaration:

"I say, therefore, frankly, that I am not criticising any judge or any lawyer. I am saying to the people of North Carolina that our number of homicides, according to our own statistics, and the United States census, is the greatest in proportion to population of any state in the Union. That this is the cause of lynching, and that the fault does not rest with the people, who are as a mass law-abiding, but that it is caused by the feeling that lynching is necessary to diminish crime since the courts do not suppress it."

While that may be given as a cause of lynching, even though there has been only one in several years, what accounts for the terrible homicide record in this State? There must be something wrong with the condition of society in our State as well as court procedure. Unfortunate as the controversy is, it offers North Carolinians an opportunity to go into a closer investigation of the cause of 900 homicides in a year and a lynching now and then.

Certainly lynching is not a remedy for miscarriage of justice. Revolutionizing our court procedure is the remedy. Lynching, even though it might be construed as a public protest, only adds to the homicide list. Nevertheless, one lynching in several years does not mean that the lynching spirit prevails in the State.

The controversy between Governor Craig and Chief Justice Clark has nothing to do with the merits of the case. They give their opinions, but why is it that among only 2,500,000 people there were 300 homicides in 1900 and a lynching in 1915? Judge Clark says the people are law-abiding, yet it is they who do the killing and the lynching.

THE PRESIDENT CHANGED HIS MIND.

A few days ago the Associated Press stated that it had been learned from official sources that creation of a tariff commission had been determined upon by the Wilson administration. Yesterday The Star carried a fuller dispatch giving the President's views and reasons for his advocacy of a permanent, non-partisan tariff commission, as expressed more fully in a letter to Democratic Leader Kitchin. The President frankly states that he has changed his mind and his letter to Mr. Kitchin explains why the President has withdrawn his opposition to a tariff commission and now is urging Congress to establish such a body. The sweeping reason given by the President is "because all the circumstances of the world have changed" and that it seems to him that in view of the extraordinary and far-reaching change which the European war has brought about, "it is necessary that we should have a competent instrument of inquiry, along the whole line, of the many questions which affect our foreign commerce."

Doubtless the President has taken that position after consulting with and getting the approval of many of the leading Democratic Senators and Representatives at Washington. Senator Simmons, for instance, expresses himself as in thorough accord with the President's change of mind about a tariff commission to meet the needs for future tariff legislation by reason of the fact that present world conditions create an entirely new tariff situation. The whole question involved is that of tariff legislation based upon the economic condition of the world without regard to the ordinary political handling of the tariff question.

While President Wilson has changed his mind as to a tariff commission, he has not changed his mind on the tariff question at large, but his position now will take the wind out of the sails of the Republicans who have been counting upon making a protective tariff the one big issue during this campaign. However, the Republican party favored a tariff commission in its national platform of 1912. President Wilson opposed the idea then, and thus he deems it necessary to say that he has changed his mind and urges a tariff commission in accordance with his change of view. It is a matter of interest that upon this question the National Republican platform in 1912 declared:

"Some of the existing import duties are too high and should be reduced. Readjustment should be made from time to time to conform to changing conditions and to reduce excessive rates, but without injury to any American industry. To accomplish this correct information is indispensible. This information can best be obtained by an expert commission, as the large volume of useful facts contained in the recent reports of the tariff board has demonstrated. The pronounced feature of modern industrial life is its enormous diversification. To apply tariff rates justly to these changing conditions requires closer study and more scientific methods than ever before. The Republican party has shown by its creation of a tariff board its recognition of this situation and its determination to be equal to it. We condemn the Democratic party for its failure either to provide funds for the continuation of this board or make some other provision for securing the information requisite for intelligent tariff legislation."

The Republicans have never declared that they have abandoned the foregoing plank in their platform, but, just as we expected, there is strong Republican opposition to the President's tariff commission idea and there are many indications that they will regard it more of a political question than a scientific one on economic lines. However, if the Republicans oppose the establishment of a tariff commission as suggested by the President they will show their lack of sincerity. Those who like to note a distinction without a difference can compare the following view of President Wilson with that of the national Republican plank which is quoted above:

"Many conditions about which we have repeatedly legislated are being altered from decade to decade, it is evident, under our very eyes and are likely to change even more rapidly and more radically in the days immediately ahead of us when peace has returned to the world and the nations of Europe once more take up their tasks of commerce and industry with the energy of those who must bestir themselves to build anew. Just what these changes will be no one can certainly foresee or confidently predict. There are no calculable, because no stable, elements in the problem. The most we can do is to make certain that we have the necessary instrumentalities of information constantly at our service so that we may be sure that we know exactly what we are dealing with if it should be necessary to act at all. We must first certainly know what it is that we are seeking to adapt ourselves to. I may ask the privilege of addressing you more at length on this important matter a little later in your session."

It will be observed that the difference between the two are more apparent than real, and that the differences are by no means radical. However, the feeling is that the Republicans are apt to declare that the changed world conditions also have made them change their minds and that they are more than ever for a strictly protective tariff. At any rate, it is a master political card that President Wilson has played at this stage of the game and it will be curious to watch it as it progresses.

President Wilson knows more about the tariff question, as a fiscal or protective policy, than he did when he became President. Probably he is convinced that the Republicans make too much of a protection fetish of it, while the Democrats have relied too much on anti-protection theories, regardless of the economic side of the question.

WAR WEALTH.

While Holland's per capita wealth increased $60 last year on account of the war, the wealth of the United States increased nearly $18 per capita, as shown by our balance of trade amounting to $1,772,309,538. The Augusta Chronicle remarks concerning it as follows:

"The United States has been profiting by the war, sure enough, but it can't cold a candle to Holland. The canny Dutchmen have been making such a good thing out of their neutrality and their proximity to Germany that since the war began their national wealth is said to have increased $60 per capita. If we had gained correspondingly, we'd be $6,000,000,000 ahead."

Whatever increased wealth there is must appear on the tax books this year in Holland and the United States. Evidently Holland will get a pretty good tax, while the United States ought to get considerably more than the loss in the Federal revenues on account of the war.

TWO-CENT MILEAGE LEGISLATION

The Columbia chamber of commerce has agreed with the view of the Columbia Record as to the inadvisability of the two-cent mileage bill passed by the South Carolina House of Representatives. The senate has not acted upon the measure, and the probability is that this new railroad legislation will fail to pass at this session. The Record respects the sincerity of the legislators, but insists that "at this moment such a step might be a serious handicap to the railroad companies and might reduce their income to such an extent that they would have to cut their operating expenses."

The fact is, the times are altogether too unpropitious for such legislation, however opportune or meritorious it may be when prosent ominous conditions are tided over. There is too much uncertainty just yet to undertake legislation of doubtful advantage to either the country, the people or the railroads.

At this time the best we can do is to "let well enough alone," for we don't know for some years to come what is ahead of us because of present world conditions. In fact, the hundreds of thousands of railroad trainmen throughout the United States are now threatening a Nation-wide strike for an eight-hour day and extra pay for overtime. We know nothing of the merits of their claims against the railroads, but, if they should win, the railroads probably would have all the embarrassment they could stand for at this time. It is for the railroads to say whether they can accede to the demands of their employes, but we understand that it is claimed that they are not in a position to stand the tremendous expense that it would bring upon them.

That is a very strong reason why the railroads should not be bothered very seriously by legislation at this time. The railroad employes have the first call and it may be such a one that the public may find little or no advantage in a two-cent fare compared with the two and half-cent mileage rate now in force. Since the average person does not travel 1,000 miles a year, probably much less, the ordinary railroad passenger could not save but $2.50 on 500 miles or $5 on 1,000 miles. That saving would be inconsequential for each traveller, yet the aggregate loss to the railroads would assume enormous proportions. On each 10,000 passengers, for instance, the railroads would lose $50,000, and so on.

We are not taking sides with the railroads in this matter, but viewing it entirely from the economic side of the question as it is bound to affect our country and its development. It needs more and better railroad service, more than it does a cheaper passenger rate. It needs better facilities for travel, better schedules and more trains, yet if railroad revenues should decline, they would necessarily curtail operating expenses by discontinuing trains and operating with fewer employes. Any large number of men thrown out of employment at this time would be a serious economic blow to the entire country.

Thousands of men employed at either present or better pay would be an assurance of prosperity, but if employment were to cease for thousands of workers and spenders during such unsettled conditions so now prevail, the saving on railroad travel would be exceedingly dear in comparison with the possibilities for the economic condition of the country or the possible halt of the country's development. It is too serious a proposition to embark on new adventures in legislation at this time, whether two-cent fare is desired or not.

COAST GUARD OF BRUNSWICK

To the Old Soldiers and Friends of the Coast Guard of Brunswick:

As far as can be learned there is not the scratch of a pen preserved by the State relative to the history of the Coast Guard from 1861 to April 1865. I am collecting information of the company with a view of having it published and I appeal to the living members—they are few, feeble and burdened with years—and their friends to write me immediately any facts they may know connected with the officers and men of the company. Any little incidents, striking personal traits, deeds or accounts of battles and the number of men usually stationed at Lockwood's Folly, Shallotte and Little River beaches will be appreciated.

W. C. GALLOWAY.

Southport and Shallotte papers please copy.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Wilmington bloodhounds have been given a practice trial and a "ran well." To be sure. And the first burglar on whose trail they are put, it will be very likely found, will run better.—Charlotte Observer.

New Hanover county has done the wise thing. It has fixed the date for its county primary at the same time that is fixed for the State-wide primary. It sets a good example.—Raleigh News and Observer.

All the Protestant churches in Wilmington have organized for the proper management of the Chapman meetings that are to open there April 9 and run to May 14. The committee equipment appears to be a little bit larger than that provided for the Charlotte meetings and the significance of this will be appreciated by people here.—Charlotte Observer.

Judge W. P. Stacy, of Wilmington, who was appointed judge by Governor Craig to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Rountree, is presiding at court in Warrenton this week. This is the first court Judge Stacy has held and we are pleased to say that he is making a good impression upon those who come in contact with him. He is careful and painstaking in all his decisions and at all times is courteous towards those who come in contact with him. He carries a dignity with him that is very marked. He evidently has a bright future before him. Judge Stacy is in his 32nd year, and is the youngest judge in North Carolina.—Carolina Headlight.

Governor Craig is eternally right in declaring that "the lawless element welcomes" utterances from men who may even seemingly be apologizing for and attempting to palliate the lynching in Wayne county. In the address he made yesterday at the Social Service Conference in Charlotte he rang clear in denunciation of the recent crime of the mob in Wayne county which "outraged the State" in an "unnecessary, wanton, and utterly defenseless shame" when the negro Richards was dragged from the custody of the law and done to death. Governor Craig lays part of the blame of the act of the mob upon the people of this State, for the reason that "We have not made sufficiently clear our conviction, and have not determined against the crimes of the mob." He properly commends all influences which sound a clear note in support of the law, and directly opposes the view of Chief Justice Clark that the blame for the lynching lies at the door of the courts. He well holds that there should be no general indictment of the courts, but that it should have been made specific. In other words, if there has been any act of the courts in Wayne county tending to bring on a lynching, the recreant judge should have been named, and that there should not have been a delay in doing this till the soil of Wayne county had "been polluted by the blood of another murder." We believe with Governor Craig that the conscience of the great bulk of the people of North Carolina is set against lynch law, and while we deprecate any seeming laxity on the part of the courts in administering just and proper punishment to those who are convicted of crimes, we do not believe, we cannot believe, that there has been such a mal-administration of law in North Carolina as to invite lynching. We believe that when there are lynchings in advance of the orderly procedure of the courts that these come in a flaming forth of anger, that they are brought about by people who are in close touch with the crime and who feel a sense of personal indignation. If we should admit that the mob in Wayne county deliberately waited and passed upon the acts or a term of court in that county before lynching the negro there would be an almost inconceivable callousness in the crime. We prefer to believe that it was a hot-headed determination to avenge the murder of the Wayne county farmer whom the negro waylaid and killed. The utterances of Governor Craig should serve to further arouse the conscience of our people against the crime of lynching. There can be no respect for law when it is permitted to be flouted and overridden at the will of this mob or that mob. Palliation of the crime weakens the regard for the law. Civilization itself is at stake when mobs arise and make of themselves the law. Governor Craig commits no error when he denounces lynching and any matter which goes to give it an excuse to further set up itself in contravention of law and order.—Raleigh News and Observer.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE NOTES.

Doings of Some of the Wilmington Boys Among the Students.

Davidson, N. C., Jan. 27.—The photographer for the Davidson annual "Quips and Cranks", has been on the hill for two days completing the pictures that are to appear in it. Last fall 12 of the 13 Wilmington men had their pictures taken and this group, among other pictures, will appear in the annual as the Wilmington club.

In the preliminary debates held in the two societies, W. C. Cumming and J. A. Thames, both of Wilmington, won places of distinction among men of higher classes. They, as sophomores, won places of honor over higher class men. They were two out of four chosen by the Philanthropic society, who in turn will try for a place on the intercollegiate team which debates the Emory College team at Agnes Scott in April.

How to Cure Coughs and Colds.

Keep out of Drafts. Avoid Exposure. Eat and Live Right and Take Dr. King's New Discovery.

You catch cold because your system is below normal and finds itself unable to throw off the cold germs. To recover you should first take a remedy to kill the germs. Then be careful of your eating. Avoid exposure. Go to bed early and save your strength in every possible way. To kill the germs take Dr. King's New Discovery.

Just the minute Dr. King's New Discovery touches the cold germs they begin to shrivel and die. Your irritation ceases. The cough eases and you begin to get better. Dr. King's New Discovery is just laxative enough to expel the dead germs and poisonous secretions.

The ingredients in Dr. King's New Discovery make it an excellent cough and cold remedy. Don't endure the annoyance of coughs and colds. Don't keep on suffering. Don't take the risk of more serious illness. Take Dr. King's New Discovery. Watch your eating and habits. You will find your cough and cold under easy and natural control and be assured of a speedy recovery. At all druggists.

Special Mention

Of a Few of the Extraordinary Values to be Found in Our Store, During the January Clearance Sale.

Unusually Low Prices in Every Department

All Ladies' Suits and Dresses Going at ONE-HALF to ONE-THIRD Their Former Price. Every Lady Should Take Advantage of These Extremely Low Prices.

Misses and Children's School Dresses Priced at 49c each; way Below Their Real Value.

Attractive Prices on Blankets and Comforts. Fancy Crib Blankets; wool finish, 30x40 inches, only ... 89c

Special Woven Jacquards, 30x40 inches ... 43c

Fancy Quilted Comforts; large size, $3.50 to $6.00 values ... $2.48 to $4.48

Extra Quality Silk Down Comforts; $10.00 values; sale price ... $6.98

Extra large Wool Fleece Blankets; sale price, only ... $1.25

Extra strong Double Weight Saxony Felt Blankets; sale price ... $1.48

Shoes for the Entire Family, at Extremely Low Prices.

Celebrated "Crawford" Shoes for Men; one lot, $3.50 and $4.00 values; marked down to ... $1.98

One lot Misses' Shoes; vici, blucher, lace, medium heel; sizes 12 to 2; sale price ... $1.39

Women's patent leather, vici, and tan Shoes; values up to $4.00; sale price ... $1.98

Unusually low prices on Shoes for Boys, Girls and Infants.

The Special Half-Hour Sales Are Proving a Popular Feature. You Should Not Miss One of Them.

J. H. Rehder & Co.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wire Fencing, Wire Nails, Barbwire Fencing

Plain and Black Wire---All Sizes

We are now receiving Three (3) Carloads of the Above Wire Products. Can't say when we will be able to get any more. Question of getting goods now, not a price.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.

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Car load Maxwell Cars, selling for ... $ 655.00 F. O. B. Detroit

Car load Studebaker Cars ... 1,050.00 F. O. B. Detroit

Car load Studebaker 4 cyl ... 885.00 F. O. B. Detroit

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We have some good values in used cars, and anything in the accessory line. We also carry the famous Pennsylvania Tires, that are guaranteed for 6,000 miles, adjustments on casing, if any, made right here in our office. It will pay to use this tire. For fast and lasting service, 'phone 614.

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114 NORTH SECOND ST.

Buy at Home

Following out the "Rotary" idea, Mr. Moore and his committee insist that the money that stays in Wilmington is the only money that really helps build the city. That being the case, patronize the

CAPE FEAR OIL CO.

The Only Oil Company in the City Whose Money Remains in Wilmington.

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A FULL LINE OF FLORIDA AND HOME GROWN VEGETABLES.

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Everybody Reads the Star Business Locals

GOLDBERGER TELLS OF PELLAGRA WORK

Public Health Surgeon Addresses Local Physicians.

Comprehensive Explanation of Experiments Which Have Led to Conclusion That Disease is Caused by Unbalanced Diet.

Before a meeting of the New Hanover Medical Society, attended by practically the entire membership, and also a number of physicians from other points in this section, held in the quarters of the Chamber of Commerce last evening, Dr. Joseph Goldberger, Senior Surgeon in the United States Public Health Service, delivered an address in which he told of the investigations and experiments which have led the Service to accept the theory that pellagra is caused by an unbalanced diet, deficient in fresh animal foods and legumes.

Briefly summarized, Dr. Goldberger's theory as to pellagra is that the disease is not transmissible, either directly or indirectly, that it can be cured by a proper and balanced diet and that it can be induced in healthy subjects by eliminating from their diet the food elements that are used in bringing about the cures of persons suffering from the disease. He went into details as to the experiments conducted by the Public Health Service, the results of which have led to the adoption of these conclusions, and in conclusion he asked his hearers to give this theory unbiased consideration and study, feeling sure that each and every one was interested in the solution of this most important health problem.

Dr. Goldberger's speech was more than an interesting technical discussion, for it breathed the very romance of that wonderful work that is being carried on by the Public Health Service in the conservation of human life, and of which the average citizen knows so little. At the end of his remarks, and after the discussion which followed, on motion of Dr. R. B. Slocum, a rising vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Goldberger.

Dr. Chas. P. Bolles, president of the New Hanover Medical Society, presided at the meeting last night, and Dr. Edward J. Wood introduced Dr. Goldberger. In his introductory remarks Dr. Wood referred to Dr. Goldberger's splendid work as the associate of Dr. Anderson in clearing up the typhus epidemic in this country a number of years ago. He stated that while all members of the medical profession might not be in accord with Dr. Goldberger's views as to pellagra, he knew that all of them were aware of sincerity of his work, and that he felt sure that all would be willing to hear him in an open-minded attitude, for all were anxious for the solution of the problem presented by the disease of pellagra, which claims a total of thousands of lives every year.

In beginning his talk, Dr. Goldberger thanked Dr. Wood for the kind things said about him, but stated that he would have preferred that no mention had been made of his work in connection with the typhus epidemic or any other work which he had been connected with, as he wished his remarks on the subject of pellagra to stand on their merit alone, and not on any personal reputation of his.

He gave a general outline of the Public Health Service with especial reference to pellagra, recalling to the minds of his hearers that it was in the office of Dr. E. J. Wood of this city, in 1907, that an official of the Public Health Service first viewed a case of pellagra. The service immediately began studying the disease, and conducting scientific research work looking toward establishing its cause, prevention and cure, but it was not until several years ago that Congress voted sufficient funds to enable the work to be carried out on a comprehensive scale.

The first big question in the study of pellagra, Dr. Goldberger said, was whether or not the disease was communicable, and the work of the service was started with the object of establishing the truth in this question. It was noted, he said, that in general hospitals, where pellagra was treated in a large way, no physician, nurse or other attendant or employe had ever contracted the disease. When this fact claimed the attention of the Service, intensive investigations were conducted which verified this interesting and significant observation. With this evidence in mind, he said, one might be justified in tentatively drawing the conclusion that pellagra was not transmissible—that the disease was not contagious in the ordinary sense of the word contagion.

This, however, he pointed out, did not necessarily preclude the possibility that it might be transmitted by insects, as in malaria, yellow fever and some other diseases. But further study of outbreaks among the inmates of hospitals, insane asylums and other institutions, where the doctors, nurses and other attendants lived under the same conditions as the inmates and would be subject to infection by insects if the disease was transmitted in this means, seemed to justify the conclusion that it was not transmissible either directly or indirectly, for in every instance the disease was confined to the inmates alone.

He pointed out that the question of diet had always entered into the discussion of pellagra from one angle or another, and the fact that pellagra has always been a disease peculiar to poverty first led to the belief that the unbalanced diet of the poorer classes of people was responsible for the malady.

He then told how the Public Health Service, working on this theory, started intensive experiments in an orphanage at Jackson, Miss., in which, at the time the work was begun, out of a total of 275 inmates, 74 were suffering from pellagra. A study of these cases revealed the fact that two of the cases were in children under six years of age, who, however, had brought the disease with them to the institution. Of the remaining cases all the others, with one exception, were among children between six and thirteen years of age. A study of the dietary aspects of these cases revealed that while in a general way all of the inmates were given the same foods, there was a difference. It was to be seen that the inmates might be divided into three groups, the first of children under six years of age, the second, those between six and thirteen years of age, and the third of those over 13 years of age. Of these three groups, the first and third were practically free from the disease, while among the second group, consisting of children between six and thir-

(Continued on Page Ten)

WALTERS' ART GALLERY OPEN

Several Handsome New Pieces from Panama-Pacific Exposition—Exquisite Boxwood Cabinet.

Wilmington and North Carolina friends of Mr. Henry Walters, chairman of the board of directors of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, who spends much of his time at the headquarters of the system here, will be interested to know of the fine success of the openings of the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore, which has recently been augmented by a number of very handsome pieces, some of them from the recent Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The Baltimore Sun recently in speaking of the additions to the splendid collection says that there are marvels within the walls of the Walters gallery that rival those of the finest collections in the world. Describing further the collection, The Sun says:

"Of special interest are the new pieces of art which Mr. Walters has added this year, most of them coming directly from the San Francisco Exposition. The most beautiful and the most unusual object is a gilded Japanese pagoda, which won a gold medal at the Exposition. It is made by hand and stands four feet high. Five stories, with their porches, are mounted upon a golden pedestal, and the whole being topped by a high roof of spiral effect. From each porch open tiny doors to the interior of the temple, which disclose minute drawers that can be opened and shut. Both the exterior and interior of the pagoda are decorated with the most delicately traced landscapes, all of which are different. A tiny bell of novel shape hangs from each corner and the friezes and finishing work are intricate and exquisitely wrought. It is well worth a trip to the gallery to see this one piece alone.

Exquisite Boxwood Cabinet.

"Equally beautiful, but less original, is a carved boxwood cabinet from the Eugene Felix collection, made and engraved by Peter Opel, Regensburg (1580-1600). There are 45 paneled subjects drawn from the history of David and Saul. One of the panels of the double doors has a portrait of Saul and the other one of David. The cabinet is about three feet square and has a wealth of detail work that is truly remarkable.

"Six plates, representing an entirely new departure in china, have been brought from Delph, Holland. By a hitherto unknown method of high-firing, these examples of modern art have been made exact duplicates of the Persian work of 300 years ago.

"An unusual feature in Japanese art has been placed at the top of the stairway. This is the figure of a woman sifting rice hewed from a solid block of wood. She is life-size and although there is a certain crudity, she has a life and grace that show skillful workmanship. Equally unusual is a little Japanese devil, beaten out of rough iron, the figure having a suggestion of defiance and smugness that is fascinating.

"Two gold lacquered boxes, the tiny images of a mother and child with the old father nearby, entitled "Rest"; two rare specimens of Satsuma vases and a jade scepter a foot long complete the collection purchased at the Exposition.

Thirty Paintings Added.

"Added paintings are 30 Italian pictures purchased last year, but not exhibited until now. They are products of the 14th and 15th centuries, many of them still in their time-worn frames. Such painters as Barnaba Da Modena, Lorenzo, Daddi and Zoppo are represented, and the subjects are mainly religious; several of them depict the Madonna and Child in various attitudes. From a historical standpoint they are most interesting.

"The gallery will be open every Wednesday and Saturday for the next few months from 11 until 4 o'clock."

PRESENCE OF MIND SAVES SOUTHERN TRAIN FROM HARM.

Mr. H. H. Springs, of Wilmington, Exercises Quick Judgment.

The presence of mind of Mr. Holland H. Springs, formerly of Greenville, S. C., but recently transferred to Wilmington as local manager for the Standard Oil Company, probably saved a Southern passenger train from being wrecked on Tuesday night, according to yesterday's Charlotte Observer. Mr. Springs was en route to Wilmington with his family and arrived in this city yesterday. The Observer has the following account of the incident:

"The presence of mind and quick action in the moment of emergency by Mr. Holland H. Springs, of Wilmington, probably saved Southern train No. 30 from a serious accident Tuesday night, according to those who arrived in the city yesterday. Mr. Springs was a passenger on the train and some distance south of Gastonia detected a mysterious jarring beneath the coach in which he was riding. The first shock attracted his attention and then a second came with even greater severity. Not waiting to call the conductor or porter Mr. Springs jumped up and pulled the bell cord, signalling the engineer to bring his train to a halt. This was done and then it was discovered that the journal of one of the trucks was in such bad shape that had no notice been given it would have resulted in a wreck. As it was, it was necessary for the train to proceed into Gastonia at a low rate of speed and to leave the car there, the balance of the train proceeding on to Charlotte.

"Those who witnessed the occurrence declared that had Mr. Springs not acted as he had that there would undoubtedly have been a bad wreck. As it was the train was delayed two hours or more by the trouble."

JEWISH RELIEF DAY OBSERVED IN WILMINGTON

Many Contributions Made to Banks Here for Those in Distress.

In accordance with proclamations issued by President Wilson and Governor Craig, "Jewish Relief Day" was observed in Wilmington yesterday and all of the banks of the city received contributions for the relief of distressed and suffering Jews of the European countries now engaged in war, particularly Russia. While the results had not been tabulated last night, the contributions for Wilmington are known to have been quite large.

Mr. Sam Bear, Jr., local treasurer for the fund, said last night that he had received many individual contributions and he was quite sure that the total would reach a large amount but that he would have to wait until he had heard from the banks before he could give out any figures. However, he felt sure that the results had been very satisfactory as compared with what other cities did. Prior to yesterday, the Jews of this city had already contributed more than $2,000 to the fund which it was hoped to bring to the total sum of $5,000,000 for the entire country.

OBSERVE KAISER'S BIRTHDAY

Celebration by German-American Alliance Held Last Night—Enjoyable Luncheon—Addresses

The birthday of Emperor William was observed in appropriate manner at a luncheon at the Germania Club last evening by the Wilmington branch of the German-American Alliance. The hall was decorated with the German and American colors and after an enjoyable luncheon had been served there were a number of informal addresses, following which German and American songs were sung.

Mr. Jack H. Niggel, president of the German-American Alliance, was toastmaster, and in happy and pleasing manner introduced the speakers. Those making short addresses included Rev. F. B. Clausen, Imperial German Vice Consul J. G. L. Gleschen, H. E. Bonitz, Martin Cohm, J. H. Rehder, M. G. Tiencken, Dr. J. H. Dreher and Mr. Mierstein.

There was a large attendance, more than 100 members of the Alliance and their friends being present. In keeping with the request of the Kaiser that the observance of his birthday, which is a legal holiday in Germany, be celebrated quietly, the celebration here was entirely informal.

The German ships, Nicaria and Kiel, which are interned in this port, were decorated with flags and other insignia yesterday in celebration of the Emperor's birthday.

LYCEUM NUMBER AT THE BOYS' BRIGADE TONIGHT

Scientific and Educational Lecture, With Demonstrations.

Louis Williams, electrical entertainer, will appear at the Boys' Brigade auditorium tonight, as the fifth number on the course, and quite a unique and unusual entertainment it will be for the lyceum platform. Mr. Williams' lecture and demonstrations on the wonders of electricity will be instructive and educational as well as entertaining. And it promises to be all of the latter. Mr. Williams carries with him an elaborate equipment of dynamos, generators, motors and electrical and chemical apparatus, which cost him quite a bit of money.

And from indications there will be the largest crowd out to hear Mr. Williams that has yet attended any of the numbers. Patrons on all sides have continuously inquired of the management when the electrical entertainer would appear on the course. The manager of the course has invited Company C of the Brigade to attend the number, complimentary, and these little fellows will meet and march into the auditorium in a body about 8 o'clock. Also a special price of 25 cents has been arranged for all members of the Senior companies who do not already hold tickets, which is half the price of single admission to others.

The programme will begin at 8:30 o'clock, and all patrons are reminded to present their tickets when securing reserved seats.

The reserved seat sale is on at Munson & Co.'s store today from 8 a. m. till 6 p. m.

BURGLARS CONTINUE ROUNDS.

Two Homes Entered Wednesday Night But Nothing Was Missed.

From present indications the bloodhounds recently purchased by the city of Wilmington will have plenty to do when they are in condition to be put on the trail of the burglars who continue their nightly depredations. However, the burglars are getting little for their trouble except perhaps the keen thrill of excitement. The home of Mr. J. J. Darby, No. 508 South Front street, was entered Wednesday night through a window in the dining room but nothing was missed.

Dr. E. J. Wood reported to the police yesterday that his home at No. 407 South Third street was entered and the pockets of his clothes searched but as all money had been removed, the burglar went away empty-handed. Entrance was gained by raising a window on the first floor.

Considerable excitement was caused early Wednesday night when Mr. W. S. Wood, No. 1007 South Sixth street, spied a man in his back yard who was using a flash light for the purpose of locating the window. He made an alarm and it was only a few minutes until there were a number of men on the scene, each carrying a gun and had the would-be thief not made a quick exit he might have suffered bodily harm. Constable Davis, who lives next door to Mr. Moore, notified the police and Plainclothesmen Frank George and B. W. Jacobs soon arrived to join Mr. Davis in hunting for the man.

ENJOYABLE MINSTREL SHOW

Local Talent Presents Attraction for Second Time at Immanuel Hall.

There was a large crowd present last night at the second presentation of the minstrel show, gotten up by a number of young men of Immanuel Presbyterian church, which was given in Immanuel Hall, corner Front and Queen streets. Mr. S. A. Matthews was interlocutor and for the end men there were Messrs. Joe Sallings, J. L. Hawkins, Ira Matthews and C. T. McKeithan. The singers were Messrs. Ben Taylor, Dan Williams, Richard Lewis, Harry Branch, Harry Newkirk and Clem King.

The first part of the programme consisted of the singing of familiar songs including Southern melodies. The second part of the programme opened with a sketch by the quartette composed of Messrs. Clyde Todd, Charlie Branch, Foster Sellers and John Lockamy.

One of the most enjoyable features was an original burlesque, arranged by Mr. S. A. Matthews, entitled "Home, Sweet Home," in which Messrs. Sallings, Matthews and Lewis were the stars. A temperance lecture by Messrs. Hawkins and Matthews was another interesting feature in which the spirit of minstrelsy was ably and amusingly shown.

BIG SUNDAY SCHOOL RALLY.

Mr. Thad Jones, of Kenansville, Will Speak at Bladen Street Church.

All services at Bladen Street Methodist church next Sunday will be in the interest of the Sunday school. An interesting programme is being prepared for each service and the public is cordially invited to attend. Rev. J. P. Pate, the pastor, will preach at the morning service and at the night service which will begin at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. Thad Jones, of Kenansville, will deliver an address on Sunday school work. Mr. Jones is a splendid speaker and his address will be one worth hearing.

The Sunday school will be held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and it is hoped to have a large attendance.

STUDY OF FORESTRY NEEDED

Mr. B. F. Keith Advocates Introduction of This Subject Into the Public Schools.

Among those attending the annual meeting of the North Carolina Forestry Association in Newbern this week was Mr. B. F. Keith, who spent yesterday in Wilmington and returned to his home at Keith's yesterday afternoon. One of the great needs for preserving our forests, says Mr. Keith, is the control of fires by local organizations, but above all he believes that the most important thing for keeping the forests, so that they will be of benefit to the agricultural interests, is a State-wide stock law.

Mr. Keith advocates the introduction of the study of forestry into the schools and believes that every child should be taught the necessity of protection for the forests. There is no subject, he thinks, that needs to be studied more carefully, both by old and young.

Another important subject that should be studied, says Mr. Keith, is protection of the birds for the purpose of destroying the insects that ravish plants, vegetables and fruit trees. Mr. Keith has had abundant opportunity to find out how urgent is the need for making provision for better forests and more efficient means of getting rid of insects and believes there is nothing more important to the farmer or the business man, who after all is dependent largely upon the farmer and the farming interests for his prosperity.

"Until the younger generations are educated to see our needs along these lines," Mr. Keith says, "it will be a hard fight for the few who do understand the situation and are willing to give their time, talent and means to protect those things that are a necessity for the benefit of humanity."

Mr. Keith was very much impressed with the different features of the Forestry Convention and feels that it resulted in great good being accomplished. It was well attended and the addresses were of a high order. Those in attendance manifested the keenest interest in the objects for which the association stands.

GYMNASTIC DEMONSTRATION AT Y. W. C. A. TONIGHT.

Members of Athletic Classes Will Take Part in Interesting Programme.

The gymnastic demonstration of the Young Women's Christian Association which will be given in the gymnasium tonight beginning at 8:15 o'clock will mark the formal close of the first term of four months, and a most interesting programme of events has been prepared under the supervision of Miss Grace M. Foster, the popular and efficient director, in celebration of the occasion. The instruction in athletics was started last fall and has been highly successful in every way. The spring term will begin next Thursday when new classes will be organized.

Owing to the limited seating capacity there will be only 200 tickets sold. These have been placed in the hands of members of the different gymnasium classes and those not sold by them will be left in the office of the secretary at the association building, where they will be disposed of as long as they last. This is the first attraction to be given at the association for which a charge has been made. The proceeds will be used in purchasing equipment for the gymnasium.

During the fall and winter term there have been 12 classes meeting regularly each week. These classes will be continued and there will be two additional classes organized. One of the new classes will be for beginners which will meet on Tuesdays and Fridays from 8 to 9 P. M. and the other will be a special class in aesthetic work which will meet on Mondays and Thursdays from 11 to 12 A. M. The charge for the first will be $3 and for the second $5. Those desiring to take work during the spring should register this week.

The programme tonight consists of a series of drills and exercises by the various classes and will also include a number of National costume dances. The gymnasium has been attractively decorated with the different class colors. There has been much rivalry on the part of the different classes and keen interest manifested in the demonstration.

The programme for the demonstration follows:

Grand March—All Classes.

Dance of Greeting (Danish)—Juniors and Business Girls.

Marching Tactics—6:15 Business Girls.

Swedish Floor Work—High School and Business Girls.

Extension Drill—"I See You" (Swedish Singing Games)—Juniors.

Apparatus Work—Stall Bars, Horizontal Ladder, Running High Jump—All Classes.

Business Girls—"Mountain March" (Norwegian)—Columbian Schottische; skip step.

High School Girls—"Fjallanaspolska" (Swedish Folk Dance in Costume.)

High School Girls Stunt; volley ball game—6:15 Business Girls against 8 to 9 Business Girls.

DOGS NOT IN CONDITION

Public Should Forbear Until Bloodhounds Are Acclimated.

Public Safety Councilman Hall was asked yesterday as to the progress of the bloodhounds and criticism in some quarters that they are not immediately placed into service in the several cases that have recently developed when their services might have been availed of. The councilman was surprised that the public should expect the animals to be at once available. Both are now undergoing that period of acclimatization known as "shipping cold," common to all animals shipped by rail from one climate to another, and, of course, they cannot be expected to be immediately available. In fact, one of the conditions to the guarantee from the kennels is that both animals be allowed time to become acclimated and rest from the long journey of nearly a week from Nebraska. The dogs certainly look the part; they are big, husky fellows that ought to be able to deliver the goods at the proper time, but the police authorities say they must ask for a little time under the circumstances and the request seems not unreasonable.

School at Carolina Beach.

Miss Annie W. Herring, of Pender county, opened a public school at Carolina Beach this week and in a letter to Prof. Washington Catlett, county superintendent of public instruction, reports that she has 12 students enrolled with prospects of others coming and states that the patrons are much interested. It will be remembered that the school house was burned some weeks ago but the Fidelity Trust and Development Company, of this city, have loaned a residence which has been equipped with desks by the county.

Small Savings Banks

Have assisted many of our depositors in saving the Nickels, Dimes and Quarters. We have just received another supply of these Little Banks, and would suggest that you start an account at this bank, and let us lend you one of them. An account of One Dollar entitles you to the Free Use of the Small Bank. We also have the Dime Savings Bank, which we distribute to savers.

An account at "The People's" Means Success; Begin Yours Here Today.

"OLD AND STRONG"

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

CORNER FRONT AND PRINCESS STS.

MR. JAMES H. PAYNE DEAD

Well Known Young Chemist, Native of Wilmington, Died in Baltimore.

The death of Mr. James Harvey Payne, son of the late James Fairfax Payne and of Mrs. Emily MacRae Payne, of Wilmington, which occurred at the University Hospital in Baltimore Wednesday afternoon after an illness of several months, was learned with deep regret yesterday by many friends in this city. Mr. Payne was only 34 years old but had already achieved marked success in his chosen profession of chemistry. He had lived in Baltimore for the last six or seven years.

Mr. Payne is survived by his wife, who before her marriage was Miss Nellie Prussia, of Rochester, N. Y., and three small children. Surviving also are his mother, Mrs. Emily MacRae Payne, of this city, and three sisters as follows: Mrs. R. A. Parsley, of Wilmington, and Mrs. Cameron MacRae and Miss Mary Payne, both of Asheville.

The remains will arrive in Wilmington this morning and the funeral will be held this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock from the residence of Mr. R. A. Parsley, No. 211 South Fourth street. The interment will be in Oakdale cemetery.

Mr. Payne, following his graduation from the Massachusetts School of Technology, specialized in chemistry and after several years of hard work perfected a process for drying copper that was considered of high value. He had been employed by the Guggenheim mining interests to install his system at many of their plants and in the spring of 1915 was sent to the Andes in Chili, South America, to make investigations. He remained here for several months but the high altitude did not agree with him and when he returned to Baltimore, his health had begun to fail, and he was never well again.

He was greatly devoted to his chosen profession and had achieved considerable success. His sad death just as he had reached the zenith of his powers will bring sadness to a wide circle of friends.

What It Means

A SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT IS:

A RAINY DAY fund.

A LIFE INSURANCE policy.

A SICK benefit.

An ENDOWMENT.

A FUNERAL fund.

An OLD AGE pension.

A COMFORT now and

A JOY hereafter.

We invite you now to open an account. You will thank us later.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

110 Princess Street

216 Dresses On Sale TODAY AT 98c

These are all new Spring and Summer Dresses, made of Striped Voiles, Figured Crepes, Self-Striped Crepes and Plain Colored Sheer Linenes. The entire lot was closed out to us by a New York manufacturer who was retiring. The price is far below their actual worth.

New Spring Coat Suits Today

About 25 in the lot. The very latest models just selected by our New York representative last week. Colors of this lot are Navy and Moon Blues. Sizes, 16 to 40.

Prices $9.95, $12.75, $15.00 and $17.50

Beautiful Shepherd Check Suits AT $9.95

Another purchase just received; made from smooth Wool Suitings, in just the right size Black and White Checks. Price $9.95.

NEW SPRING COATS

of Navy Serge and Shepherd Check Suitings; the correct weights for early Spring.

$4.98 and $5.95

BELK-WILLIAMS CO.

210-212 NORTH FRONT STREET.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

On account of the absence of Dr. McClure from the city, there will be no meeting of the Bible class at the Y. W. C. A. this morning at 11:30 o'clock.

* * *

Mrs. C. E. Schachner and children have returned to their home at Monroe, N. C., after a few days' pleasantly spent with Mrs. Schachner's sister, Mrs. J. E. Ennett.

* * *

Mrs. L. Meyers and Mrs. Loewy and baby, of Philadelphia, arrived yesterday to spend several weeks with Mrs. Loewy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Stein, No. 617 Market street.

* * *

Mrs. N. I. Hicks and little son, N. I. Hicks, Jr., leave this morning for Raleigh, N. C., where they will spend a week or longer, going later to Bayboro, N. C., for a visit to friends and relatives.

* * *

The Department of Civics and Home Economics of Sorosis will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the club rooms on North Third street. This is an important meeting and all members are urged to attend.

* * *

This evening at 8 o'clock, Mr. I. W. Medlin, field secretary of the Epworth League, will give an illustrated lecture on Africa to the Epworth League of Grace Methodist church. A special offering for missions will be taken. All Epworthians, their friends and others will be cordially welcomed tonight to see pictures, interesting and really worth while.

* * *

Lumberton, N. C., Jan. 27.—Mr. Richard Humphrey, one of Robeson's prominent, influential citizens, and Miss Myrtle Wellford were married at Saddle Tree Baptist church, about ten miles north of here, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, Rev. I. P. Hedgpeth, of Lumberton, performing the ceremony. Mr. Humphrey is the father of Dr. D. A. Humphrey, of Tabor, N. C.

* * *

Red Springs, N. C., Jan. 27.—Last night at 7 o'clock at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Odom, Mr. John A. Byrne and Miss Carriuna Breeden, both of Red Springs, were married, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. J. Hill, of the Presbyterian church. The wedding was a very quiet affair, only the immediate families being present.

* * *

Mrs. W. H. Creech, No. 305 North Front street, has returned from Byrdsville, N. C., where she was with her mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Byrd, during their recent illness and death of pneumonia, the parents being among the five who were ill in one home and family. The others are now much improved, friends will be glad to learn.

* * *

Wilson, N. C., Jan. 28.—Quietly and without talking of their plans, Mr. T. S. Pace, and Miss Josie Whitehead, both well known young people of Wilson, called on Rev. W. A. Stanbury, pastor of the Methodist church, Tuesday night and were married. Members of the families were present. Mr. and Mrs. Pace will continue to make Wilson their home. The groom is secretary and treasurer of the Brett Engineering Company.

* * *

Yesterday's Charlotte Observer: "Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Springs and children, Jack, Amanda and Sarah, spent yesterday in the city en route to Wilmington from Greenville, S. C., where they will make their future home. Mr. Springs is connected with the Standard Oil Company and has recently been made manager of the Wilmington office.——Mrs. James P. Harris will leave Saturday for Wilmington to spend several weeks visiting relatives."

* * *

The Jubilee committee of the Y. W. C. A. requests that all those taking part in the play, "Preparedness," which is to be given at the annual meeting, meet at the association building tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock for rehearsal. There has been much interest manifested as to the nature of the play and the indications are that there will be a large attendance when the play is presented. Those taking part in it are working hard to perfect themselves in the different roles.

* * *

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT DISCUSSES SHORT STORY

An interesting and enjoyable meeting of the Literature Department of Sorosis was held yesterday afternoon in the club rooms on North Third street. The subject for discussion was the "Psychic Short Story." There were entertaining and instructive readings and interpretations of the following representative stories of this type: Henry James' "The Turn of the Screw" by Miss Alice Sawyer; Robert Louis Stevenson's "Markheim," by Miss Elizabeth McKoy; Edgar Allan Poe's "The Fall of the House of Usher," by Mrs. Dauer, and Kipling's "They," by Mrs. Goodman.

* * *

FAYETTEVILLE PHYSICIAN MARRIED AT RED SPRINGS

Red Springs, N. C., Jan. 27.—At 8 o'clock last night at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Maggie Sikes, Dr. R. L. Fitman, of Fayetteville, and Mrs. Grace Blue, of Red Springs, were married, Dr. C. G. Vardell, president of Flora Macdonald College, performing the ceremony. On account of the recent death of the bride's father, Mr. W. H. Sikes, the marriage was very quiet. Doctor Fitman is one of the Cape Fear section's leading physicians, being connected with the Highsmith Hospital in Fayetteville, while the birde is one of Red Springs' most popular young ladies.

* * *

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY TO GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT

The Girls' Friendly Society will give an entertainment at their hall, corner Sixth and Queen streets, tonight beginning at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited. There will be no charge for admission but there will be a silver offering taken. Following is the programme that will be rendered:

G. F. S. Hymn.
Introductory Address.
Song—G. F. S.
Reading of President's Letter.
Song—Eighth Vice President.
Address—First, Second and Third Vice President.
Address—Fifth Vice President.
Addresses—Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Vice Presidents.
Address—Secretary.
Address—Treasurer.
Song to the Council.
A Cheer to the Council.
Commendation Speech.
Literary Speech.
Speech by Candidates' Leader.
Speech by Holiday House Leader.
Speech by Mission Leader.
Speech by Social Service Leader.
Song—"Here's to the G. F. S."
Song—"Sing a Song of G. F. S."
Song of the Candidates—"We Hope to Belong to the G. F. S."
Song—"All the Way from England Where G. F. S. Began."
Closing Song—"America."

* * *

LADIES' APPROACHING AND PUTTING COMPETITION

Yesterday afternoon there was held of the Cape Fear Country Club a ladies' approaching and putting contest, which was won by Miss Marguerite Walker, after a most interesting play-off of a tie with Mrs. A. B. Skelding.

The event was held on the second green and consisted of playing two balls from over the bunker, two from just inside the bunker and two from the edge of green. The score was determined by the total number of strokes required to hole the six balls. The composition resulted in a tie for first place between Miss Walker and Mrs. Skelding with the excellent score of 18 strokes each, which is one better than the club record. On the play-off Miss Walker made nine while Mrs. Skelding stood 11, each playing three balls. Several other good scores were made. Those entering the competition with their scores were as follows:

Mrs. A. B. Skelding	18
Miss Christine Stevenson	21
Miss Gertrude Bell	23
Miss Lucianna Poisson	21
Mrs. J. W. Grainger	23
Mrs. David Scott	26
Mrs. Walter Smallbones	32
Mrs. H. C. Riley	27
Mrs. G. Herbert Smith	26
Miss Marguerite Walker	18

The prizes consisted of two golf balls for first place and one for second.

The next event at the Country Club will be the Annual Ladies' Approaching and Putting Championship to be held on the afternoon of Thursday, February 10.

AN ENJOYABLE AFFAIR.

Masquerade Ball for Young Men's Hebrew Association Largely Attended.

The fourth annual masquerade ball of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, which was given last evening on the third floor of the A. David building, on North Front street, was largely attended and proved to be a most enjoyable affair. The halls were attractively decorated for the occasion. Music for the dancing and the waltzes was furnished by the West-Whitlock orchestra. The costumes were picturesque and varied in design. The judges in awarding the prizes did not have an easy task in deciding on the winners, and all those taking part were heartily congratulated.

Miss Lena Kadoushin was awarded the first prize for the lady having the best costume and Mrs. B. May was given second prize, while Mr. Joe Schwartz was given the first prize for the men and Mr. J. Dlugin won the second prize.

Miss Goldie Kaminsky was given first prize for the best waltz by a lady, and Mr. Joe Schwartz won the first prize for the men.

The judges were as follows: Mrs. Land, Mrs. Evenson, Mrs. Alex. Kosch, Mr. Charles Finkelstein and Mr. Horowitz.

Delicious refreshments were served by Mr. B. May. Mr. H. Jaffe, secretary of the association, was master of ceremonies for the occasion.

DEATH AT KERR, N. C.

Mr. Joseph F. Brown, Aged and Highly Respected Citizen, Passes Away.

News reached the city yesterday of the death of Mr. Joseph F. Brown, of Kerr, N .C., which occurred on Monday of this week, the burial having been at Tomahawk on the day following with services by Rev. E. B. Carr, of Atkinson, and Rev. J. S. Crowley, of Wilmington. A large gathering of friends and relatives were present. Mr. Brown had reached the advanced age of 71 years and served through the Civil war as a member of the Confederate army. He was a prosperous business man, a good citizen and a faithful member of Kerr Presbyterian church until his death. He leaves to mourn their loss one son, Mr. Thomas J. Brown, of Tomahawk. He was preceded to the grave by his wife some 15 months ago. She was a Miss Flynn, of Brunswick county. Mrs. R. W. Clifton, of Ivanhoe, is his granddaughter. One sister, Mrs. G. W. Flynn, of Brunswick county, also survived.

HERE VISITING "BABY STORE"

General Salesman for Belk Chain of Stores Now in Wilmington.

Here for a visit to the "baby stores"—and a healthy, lusty youngster it certainly is—is Mr. W. L. Wallis, of Charlotte, general salesman for the Belk chain of stores in this State; who will be with Manager J. C. Williams, of the Belk-Williams Company of Wilmington, for several weeks. Mr. Wallis, who knows the department store business from the "ground up," periodically visits the stores of this chain of successful enterprises and this is his first visit to Wilmington.

Extensive alterations and repairs have been going on to the Belk-Williams store for some weeks and even a casual glance at the interior of the store before the completion of this work justifies the popular expectation that not only is the "baby store" soon to surpass many of the "family" in size and convenience, but also in good looks.

For Chapped, Blotchy, Red or Wrinkled Skin

Do you realize that just beneath that coarse, rough or discolored complexion there's an exquisitely beautiful skin of youthful tint and delicacy? If you could only bring this complexion to the surface, discarding the old one! You can—in the easiest, simplest, most natural manner imaginable. Just get an ounce of ordinary mercolized wax at any drug store, apply nightly like cold cream, removing it mornings with warm water. The wax assists Nature by gradually taking off the lingering particles of dead and half-dead surface skin, causing no discomfort whatever. Cutaneous defects like chaps, pimples, blotches, liver spots, moth patches, freckles, of course disappear with the old skin. Nothing else will accomplish such wonderful results in so short a time.

Fine lines and even the deeper wrinkles often appear at this season. In such cases nothing is better than a face bath made by dissolving 1 oz. powdered saxolite in ½ pt. witch hazel. This is remarkably effective.

TO AID ALLIES RELIEF FUND

Bazaar Will be Held in Wilmington in March Under Auspices of United Society of St. Andrew.

A bazaar is being planned to be held early in March under the auspices of the United Society of St. George and St. Andrew of this city in aid of one or more of the Allies Relief funds.

The task of succoring the suffering thousands in the devastated war area is demanding huge sums of money and a vast amount of labor. The organization of relief movements at first confined to the larger cities is now spreading rapidly to the smaller towns in response to the urgent needs of suffering and afflicted humanity.

Through the creation of the bazaar an opportunity will be afforded all whose sympathies are stirred to contribute to this most worthy cause.

The broad mantle of charity embraces in its folds all of whatsoever race or creed and all citizens of Wilmington are invited to participate. Contributions may be sent to the secretary, Mr. A. Murray Thomson, No. 1610 Chestnut street, or to the chairmen of the Booth Committees, whose names will be announced later.

Much interest is already being manifested in the work and the society has secured the co-operation of a large number of prominent Wilmington women who are noted for their zeal in furthering all philanthropic enterprises.

The Executive committee is composed of the following: J. F. Sears, chairman; Robert Scott, J. P. Quelch, W. G. Robertson and A. Murray Thomson. Associates, Mrs. J. V. Grainger, Mrs. Cuthbert Martin, Mrs. Hugh MacRae, Mrs. H. Woolcott, Mrs. Robert Scott, and Mrs. A. Murray Thomson.

PERSONALS.

—Mr. Willie Moore, of Ivanhoe, was a business visitor in the city yesterday.

—Mr. J. B. Seavey, postmaster at Alpine, N. C., was a business visitor in the city yesterday.

—Dr. John Thames, assistant county health officer, has returned from a short business trip to Fayetteville and Greensboro.

—Among those from Wilmington attending the recital given in Raleigh this week by Miss Geraldine Farrar, the famous prima donna, was Mr. J. F. Harris, Sr.

—Capt. C. S. Ridley, United States District Engineer, left yesterday for Cape Lookout to make an inspection of the work that has been done on the breakwater which is being erected there by the government at a cost of more than $3,000,000.

—Solicitor Homer Lyon spent last night in the city, a guest at The Orton. He was en route to his home at Whiteville from Burgaw, where he attended court this week. He was accompanied to Wilmington yesterday afternoon in an automobile by Bayard Clark, Esq., of Elizabethtown, and Mr. Leon L. Motte, who was court stenographer.

—Mr. R. C. Merritt, assistant engineer in the office of the United States District Engineer's office, who has supervision of the improvements on the lower Cape Fear, has gone to Baltimore to make inspection of the structural steel which will be used in the erection of a government warehouse across the Cape Fear river from Wilmington.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Grainger's orchestra will leave this morning for Wilson, where they will furnish the music for a big dance at that place tonight. The members of the orchestra will return to the city tomorrow.

—The executive committee of the Chapman-Alexander meetings will meet today at the Y. M. C. A. to appoint the 14 sub-committees that are to make preparations for the evangelistic services to be held here in April and May.

—Recorder Empie yesterday paroled three negro boys, charged with stealing several bottles of soft drinks, in the care of their relatives during good behavior, each of them being under 12 years of age. These were the only cases before the Recorder.

—The coast guard cutter Seminole returned to port yesterday after a cruise of several days up the coast to Beaufort. She will remain at her dock for a few days before leaving on another trip along the coast to be ready to give assistance to any shipping in distress. The cutter is now under standing orders for the regular winter cruise and is stationed in the port but very little of the time.

MISS FLORENCE PERRY DEAD

Passed Away This Week at Black Mountain After Long Illness.

The death of Miss Flornece Perry, for a number of years a well known and greatly beloved trained nurse in Wilmington, which occurred Wednesday at Black Mountain, where she had been for treatment, was learned with deep sorrow by many friends in Wilmington yesterday. With her when the end came were her brother, Mr. Walter Perry, and her sister, Miss Addie Perry, both of this city.

The remains were brought to Rosindale yesterday and the funeral will be held at White Plains Presbyterian church this afternoon.

Mrs. N. M. McEachern, of this city, was an aunt of the deceased. Other relatives live near Rosindale.

At a meeting of the New Hanover Medical Society last night Dr. Joseph Akerman who will attend the funeral today, was instructed to extend to the bereaved family the sympathy of the members of the society.

Masonic Temple, January 28, 1916,
WILMINGTON LODGE, NO. 310, A. F. & A. M.

Special communication this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock, for work in the F. C. degree. You are requested to attend. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

By order of the W. M.
J. M. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

DIED.

PAYNE—In Baltimore, Md., January 26th, 1916, JAMES HARVEY PAYNE, son of the late James Fairfax and Emily MacRae Payne, aged 34 years. Funeral from the residence of Mr. R. A. Parsley, 211 South 4th street, Friday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Friends of the family invited to attend. ja28-1t (advertisement.)

NEW PRINTING ENTERPRISE

Pittman-McColl Company Name of Concern That Will Be Located at 16 Princess Street.

Application for a charter has been made to the Secretary of State for the Pittman-McColl Company, which will do a general printing business at No. 16 Princess street in the building formerly occupied by Clayton Giles & Son. The concern will have an authorized capital of $10,000 and expects to have a modern, up-to-date plant with all steel equipment of the latest design for commercial printing of all kinds. The machinery has been ordered and a part of it has arrived. It will be open for business within a few days.

The company has taken over the Union Stamp & Typewriter Company, No. 26 Princess street, and this business, consisting of the manufacture of stencils, rubber stamps, etc., will be conducted from the new plant. Mr. F. M. McColl, who has been the manager of this concern, is one of the incorporators of the new company and will be actively connected with its management.

Mr. Thomas Hill, who has been foreman of the press room of the Wilmington Stamp & Printing Company since its organization four years ago, and Mr. R. L. Pittman, who has been foreman of the composing room of the same concern since it began business, are the other incorporators. While still young in years, both these men have had many years of experience in the printing business and their connection with the new enterprise is assurance of first-class work.

As soon as the charter is received from the Secretary of State, the company will be organized and will begin business within a few days.

WORK ON LIGHTS HALTED.

No Provision Made on Poles for New System for Police Calls.

The placing of the poles for the improved system of electric street lights for Princess and Front streets, which the Tidewater Power Conmany planned to put in so that the citizens of the city may see for themselves what such a system would look like, has been halted temporarily because of the failure to make provision for the wires of the police call system. Inasmuch as one of the objects of the improved system is that of beautifying the premises along the streets, the placing of other wires on the poles would be detrimental to this end, it was stated, but as there is nowhere to put the extra wires the city takes the position that they will have to go on the poles.

Complaint was made to Councilman Hall by Mr. G. T. Williamson, superintendent of the fire alarm and police call systems, and City Attorney Ruark ruled that the Tidewater Power Company would have to make provision for the wires. Chief of Police Williams was instructed to notify the Tidewater officials to this end. It has not yet been determined what will be done.

It is the purpose of the Tidewater Power Company to put in these wires at no additional cost to the city, and use them experimentally with the idea of showing the citizens of the city their advantages.

The Tidewater has offered to put in the lights for the down town district at the same cost as the present lights, upon the condition that the city sign a contract for a term of not less than ten years.

To Put On Flesh And Increase Weight

Most people eat from four to six pounds of good solid fat-making food every day and still do not increase in weight one ounce, while on the other hand many of the plump, chunky folks eat very lightly and keep gaining all the time. It's all bosh to say that this is the nature of the individual. It isn't Nature's way at all.

Most thin people stay thin because their powers of assimilation are defective. They absorb just enough of the food they eat to maintain life and a semblance of health and strength. Stuffing won't help them. A dozen meals a day won't make them gain a single "stay there" pound. All the fat-producing elements of their food just stay there in the intestines until they pass from the body as waste. What such people need is something that will prepare these fatty food elements so that their blood can absorb them and deposit them all about the body—something, too, that will multiply their red blood corpuscles and increase their blood's carrying power.

For such a condition it is well to recommend eating a Sargol tablet with every meal. Sargol is not, as some believe a patented drug, but is simply a careful combination of six of the most effective and powerful assimilative and flesh-building elements known to chemistry. It is absolutely harmless, yet has been wonderfully effective and a single tablet eaten with each meal often, according to reports of users, has the effect of increasing the weight of a thin man or woman from three to five pounds a week. Sargol is sold by all good druggists everywhere on a positive guarantee of weight increase or money back.

Terrible Croup Attack Quickly Repulsed By Old Reliable Remedy

Well known Georgia store keeper has mastered croup and colds for his family of ten with Foley's Honey and Tar Compound.

The minute that hoarse terrifying croupy cough is heard in the home of T. J. Barbor, of Jefferson, Ga., out comes Foley's Honey and Tar Compound—there's always a bottle ready. Here's what he says: "Two of my children, one boy and a girl, aged eight and six years respectively, had terrible attacks of croup last winter and I completely cured them with Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. I have ten in family and for years I've used Foley's Honey and Tar Compound and it never fails."

Banish worry and save doctor bills—keep Foley's Honey and Tar Compound always on hand, in your home. One bottle lasts a long time—it's reliable and safe—and the last dose is as good as the first. Get the genuine.

R. R. Bellamy & Co.

To Drive Out Malaria and Build Up the System.

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC. You know what you are taking as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. 50c.

J. M. Solky & Co.

ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS.
NO. 9 N. FRONT STREET

Announce the Continuation of

THEIR ANNUAL SALE OF

Winter Suits and Overcoats

Comprising their Entire Stock, With the Exception of Dress Clothes and Still Affording Satisfactory Selection from Desirable Assortments in All Sizes.

SUIT AND OVERCOAT REDUCTIONS:

$28.00 Suit or Overcoat	$21.00
$27.00 Suit or Overcoat	20.25
$25.00 Suit or Overcoat	18.75
$22.00 Suit or Overcoat	16.50
$18.00 Suit or Overcoat	13.50
$16.50 Suit or Overcoat	12.38
$15.00 Suit or Overcoat	11.25
$13.50 Suit or Overcoat	10.13

BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS

$10.00 Suits or Overcoats	$7.50
$ 7.50 Suits or Overcoats	5.62
$ 6.00 Suits or Overcoats	4.50
$ 5.00 Suits or Overcoats	3.75
$ 4.00 Suits or Overcoats	3.00
$ 3.00 Suits or Overcoats	2.25

MEN'S PANTS.

$6.50 Men's Pans	$4.88
$6.00 Men's Pants	4.50
$5.00 Men's Pants	3.75
$4.00 Men's Pants	3.00
$3.00 Men's Pants	2.25

Why Go Farther

When you can get just what you want RIGHT HERE?

Everything in the Drug Store line

We are pulling for the 200,000 number of prescriptions we have handled.

We are the ORIGINAL "Prescription Specialists" and doctors and patients show their confidence in our ability and accuracy by bringing or sending their prescriptions to US to handle. Those who have not been bringing their Prescriptions to us are cordially invited to do so.

PURITY, ACCURACY and ABILITY are what we bank our reputation on.

J. HICKS BUNTING DRUG COMPANY

Graduate in Pharmacy and Prescription Specialists.

KRYPTOK LENSES

are a comfort and convenience everywhere. Near and far-sight in one lens. No disfiguring seams to blur your vision and accentuate your age. Would be pleased to show them to you.

Spectacles and Eyeglasses correctly fitted to your eyes for $1 and up.

We Grind Lenses While You Wait. EYES EXAMINED FREE

Dr. Vineberg

MASONIC TEMPLE.

J.F.LEITNER ARCHITECT

27, 28, 29 Carroll building

J. B. McCABE Certified Public Accountant

Room 813 Murch. Nat. Bank Bldg.
Phone 896 WILMINGTON, N. C.

To Prevent the Grip.

Colds cause Grip—Laxative Bromo Quinine removes the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 25c.

Make Home Comfortable

Head Off The Cold Spells With a Vortex Heater

A Hatful Of Cheapest Coal Costs One Cent

Lasts Over Night in

THE ORIGINAL

Vortex Hot Blast

Guarantee to save you $16.00 to $25.00 in fuel every year. Guaranteed to stay tight always. Burns Hard Coal, Soft Coal, Wood or Coke without change of any fixture. A size for every use on hand here.

Come and see them, or write for Catalogue and Prices.

N. J. ACOBI HARDWARE CO.

10 and 12 South Front Street

Just before Christmas this bank distributed to patrons of our Christmas Saving Fund about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS in cash.

This method of saving for Christmas has become so popular that the entire edition of 1916 was sold out within a few days after the opening and many of our good friends desiring to open these accounts were unable to do so.

To these we suggest that practically the same result may be attained by opening accounts in our Regular Savings Department and making weekly deposits. We shall be pleased to open such accounts.

We heartily appreciate the liberal patronage our Christmas Savings Fund has received and thank our many friends for their support, which has enabled us to make this NEW METHOD OF SAVING a Tremendous Success.

It is the purpose of this bank to help people save money, and to encourage them in their efforts to get ahead.

We Invite Accounts.

Small deposits are cheerfully received—we want them because they usually grow into big accounts.

Right now, at the beginning of the New Year, is the time to start and make 1916 the biggest, best and happiest year of your life.

Begin to Boost yourself this year.

A Bank Account will do it.

Home Savings Bank

Front and Chestnut Streets

Quickest, Cheapest, Best

Deliveries. Prices. Workmanship.

Stacks, Tanks, Iron, Steel.

Iron, Brass and Aluminum Castings.

CAPE FEAR MACHINE WORKS

Church and Surry Streets. Phone 213.

"THE BEST IN DRUG STORE MERCHANDISE, THE FINEST IN DRUG STORE SERVICE," OUR LATEST CREATION.

Liggett's Chocolates

80C, $1.00, $1.25, AND $1.50 THE POUND. SOLD ONLY AT

ELVINGTON & MINTZ

PROGRESSIVE DRUGGISTS.

HAVEN'T YOU A HOBBY?

Most Folks Have. Ours is a "Super-Efficient, Quick-as-a-Wink Delivery System. Thirty-Six Years in the Drug Business has taught us that when YOU Want Medicine You WANT IT QUICK.

THREE REGISTERED PHARMACISTS attend to your prescription and drug wants. THINK IT OVER.

N. B.—We have a few Roman Hyacinth and Freesia Bulbs left at Reduced Prices. Better order yours Today.

Hardin's Pharmacy

ESTABLISHED 1850.

126 SO. FRONT ST. 'PHONE 58.

Roger Moore's Sons & Co.

206 PRINCESS STREET.

BRICK, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, SHINGLES, LATHS, PIPE, ROOFING, FIRE BRICK, METAL LATHS, HYDRATED LIME, ETC.

All Orders Receive Our Prompt and Best Attention.

COAL! BUILDERS' SUPPLIES!

LARGE STOCKS. PROMPT DELIVERY
"LET US SERVE YOU"

W. B. THORPE & CO

'PHONE 789.

J.W.H.FUCHS' SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

WILL START

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29th, AT 9 A. M.

Save Your Money and Visit This BIG SALE and Get Some of These Wonderful Bargains

To the first 25 Ladies' entering the Store Saturday at 9 A. M. and purchasing 50c worth or more of goods, we will sell each, 8-yard pattern of the best Calico, for 19c

To the first 25 men entering the store Saturday at 9 A. M. and purchasing 25c worth or more of goods we will sell each a Neck Tie, a pair of Hose and a pair of Suspenders all for..... 59c

Saturday at 4 P. M. and for 10 minutes we will sell 10 yards to a customer of good yard wide Bleeched Domestic worth 8 1-2c a yard, 10 yards for..... 25c

Monday at 10:30 A. M. we will sell 20 nine yard patterns of good dress ginghams per pattern..... 50c

Monday at 2:30 P. M. we will sell 25 large size Bleached Sheets; 50c values, each 25c

Tuesday at 10 A. M. we will sell 10c Outing Flannel, not over 10 yards to a customer, 10 yards 69c

THEATRICAL

Today is the day! The Grand will be packed "from pit to dome" and if you want to get in you'll have to come early—there's no doubt about that. For today marks the opening of the greatest serial railroad thriller ever filmed, starring the greatest daredevil of the movies, pretty Helen Holmes, in a fifteen episode serial that bids fair to break all records for attendance.

"The Girl and the Game" is absolutely something new in the way of serial pictures. This is guaranteed by the management, and it is further guaranteed that if you see the opening chapter today you won't miss any of those that are to follow. It is the desire of the Grand management that none of their patrons miss today's big treat, for it's one that they have been working to get for some time.

Pretty Helen Holmes, who gained her fame in the great "Hazards of Helen" series for Kalem is given an opportunity to outdo anything she ever did on the screen, two to one, in "The Girl and the Game," and it's a cinch that that's going some! Don't forget—and come early!

And—oh! The greatest Keystone comedy ever filmed in one reel—"Droppingtons' Devilish Deep," featuring Chester Conklin, who is now playing in "$2 pictures," is on today, also a great Falstaff comedy scream, "Foolish Fat Flora."

"The Climbers" Tomorrow.

"The Climbers," George Fitch's powerful play of high finance and society life, is tomorrow's big feature announced for presentation at the Royal, starring Gladys Hanson and George Soule Spencer in the leading roles, an exquisite filmization in five acts, of the famous stage production of the same name.

"The Climbers" is an impelling drama and deals in stirring situations and climaxes. It is a beautiful story, too, and calls for an unusually elaborate setting, and a cast considerably above the average in histrionic ability. It is a photoplay for the masses because it preaches a powerful sermon. It unfolds the striving of a good wife and mother for goal of happiness in a tainted world of sham, deceit, hypocrisy and evil. It is a powerfully realistic satire on high society and frenzied finance and abounds in stirring climaxes and tense situations. It is truly a film masterpiece, for the large Saturday crowds at the Royal.

"Colorado"—Royal Today.

Augustus Thomas, America's leading playwright, wrote "In Missouri," "Alabama," "Arizona" and "Colorado" and if given time he will very likely write up the whole derned United States. But he never wrote anything bigger than "Colorado" in his roll call of States. This remarkable film presentation, like the spoken play, has the bigness of that great Western state, and starring in the leading role is no less a star than Hobart Bosworth, the most distinguished of all screen dramatic stars. It is in five smashing acts, and adheres closely to the stage drama of the same name on which it is based.

Mr Bosworth is a college professor who goes to Colorado for his wife's health. A landshark and an army officer sell him worthless land; the Colonel makes love to the invalid wife; irrigation makes the land valuable; the soldier-man is exposed and the strenuous situations are as thick as blackberries in September.

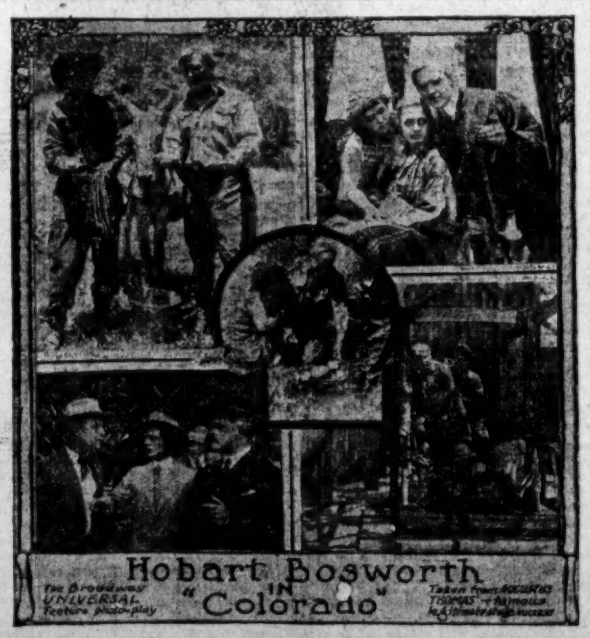
The direction, settings, both indoor and out, are up to the Bosworth standard, and the directing shows Norval McGregor knows the West and how to show it on the screen.

"Colorado" is today's big feature at the Royal, and should draw large crowds.

"Diamond From the Sky."

The twenty-sixth great two-reel episode of thrills of "The Diamond From the Sky" occupies top position on the bill at the Bijou today. "The Diamond" is getting more thrilling and more interesting as the end draws closer, and every minute of every reel from now on will be full of great incidents and startling surprises in the way of unexpected disclosures and climaxes. Willian Russell and Charlotte Burton, the two great Mutual stars who are doing the bulk of the dramatic acting recently, have some new and startling stunts to pull in this chapter, and everyone who is following the story should see this episode.

A stirring story of stage life, its lure and its temptations, is "Their Last Performance" a great three-reel Thanhouser-Mutual dramatic masterpiece that is also on the bill at the Bijou today, starring some big Mutual headliners. The drama affords Ethyl Cooke, the dainty blonde leading woman, unusual opportunity for emotional acting, and the two big crises of the plot she handles with unsuspected power. Miss Cooke has heretofore been cast for society roles, ladies of the English nobility, and similar parts calling for refinement and screen presence. She is supported by Morris Foster and Grace De Carlton.



Today's Great Feature at the Royal.

WILL INCLUDE NO NEW WATERWAYS PROJECTS

Appropriations Only for the Work Already Authorized.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The Rivers and Harbors committee voted today to include no new projects in its forthcoming bill, but to confine appropriations solely to projects already authorized, thus limiting the total to approximately $44,000,000.

Estimates for new projects submitted to the committee, and eliminated from consideration by the committee today, totaled $122,935,697, for which initial appropriations of $27,622,399 had been asked. Among the proposals cut out by the committee's action is the one to improve Norfolk harbor by an expenditure of $1,114,000.

Other large projects held up are: New York-Delaware Bay canal, $20,000,000; New York harbor, upper bay and East river and Hell Gate, $14,230,000; Tennessee river at Mussel Shoals, $18,701,000; Beaufort-St. Johns river, Florida, $14,400,000; purchase of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, $8,000,000.

Advocates of many of these improvements are expected to make a fight for them when the committee's report comes before the House. No improvements were authorized last year, a filibuster in the Senate having forced a compromise under which no money was appropriated except to continue work on existing projects.

RESTRAINED FROM BUILDING FENCE AROUND PENDER COUNTY

Judge Peebles Issues Restraining Order—No Free Range March 1.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Burgaw, N. C., Jan. 27.—Pender Superior court, which has been in session since Monday, Judge Peebles presiding, adjourned for the term today, having finished up the criminal business. Quite a lot of business has been transacted, some prisoners being sent to the penitentiary and several to the roads. The most interesting proceeding, however, was that of the restraining order issued by the judge against the county commissioners restraining them from building the fence around the county.

This case came up before the judge in chambers this afternoon and was continued for hearing to the 17th of February in Wilmington. In the meantime the commissioners will be restrained from carrying on any work in connection with the fence until after the hearing.

The judge in his charge to the grand jury told them that stock could not be turned out March 1st, as a great many had been led to believe, as stock must not be turned loose until the fence is built. The fence could not be built by March 1st he said. There are no funds for building the fence and the commissioners are not empowered to borrow money for this purpose.

JUDGE O. H. ALLEN DOES NOT AGREE WITH JUDGE CONNOR

Says Officer's duty to Arrest Without Warrant Sometimes.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., Jan. 27.—Judge O. H. Allen, in sentencing a negro in Superior court here to 12 months on the roads for retailing whiskey, said that he thought Judge George Connor's remarks here about arresting persons suspected of having more than the legal quantity of liquor without warrants "must have been misunderstood."

"It is true, however," Judge Allen said, "that a citizen can bring whiskey into the State in any quantity, provided he brings it solely for his own use, but one who does so takes the risk of having to explain, and if an officer has reason to believe and is satisfied that a person has whiskey in his possession—more than a quart—for the purpose of sale, it is his duty to arrest without a warrant, just as much so as it would be if he saw a man on the streets and was satisfied he had a pistol on him, to arrest him without a warrant."

TODAY

FIRST TWO-ACT CHAPTER OF THE

STUPENDOUS RAIL ROAD FILM NOVEL

STARRING

HELEN HOLMES

The Fearless Film Star

THE GIRL AND THE GAME

COME EARLY

THRILLS

SUCH AS NEVER BEFORE HAVE BEEN PICTURED ON THE SCREEN.

Extra Feature Today!

"DROPPINGTON'S DEVILISH DEED"

THE FUNNIEST SINGLE REEL KEYSTONE KOMEDY EVER FILMED, FEATURING CHESTER CONKLIN.

GRAND

TWO DEAD; TWO FATALLY ILL

Duplin County Family Stricken—Pneumonia and Grippe Very Prevalent Around Magnolia.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Magnolia, N. C., Jan. 27.—His wife having died last Friday and one of his daughters two days later, Sunday, Mr. Claude Johnson, who lives a few miles from here, is very sick, as is also a grown son, and the physicians say there is little or no chance for their recovery.

The son had been working for the DuPont Powder Company, at City Point, Va., but was in bed sick Friday night when he received word that his mother was dead. He came home Saturday but was not able to be up any after reaching home.

Pneumonia and la grippe are very prevalent in this section. Mrs. Ezzell, wife of Capt. James Ezzell, and two of their children are very ill at the present time.

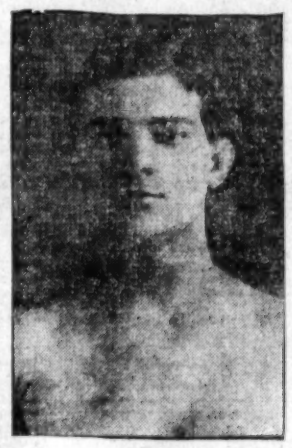
MR. C. C. DANIELS AT WILSON.

Has Made No Decision as to Plans for the Future, He Says.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Wilson, N. C., Jan. 27.—Smiling and courteous, Attorney C. C. Daniels stated this morning that he had made no decision in reference to his future plans. Mr. Daniels reached here Wednesday night on a late train, coming direct from Washington. When asked concerning the report from Washington to the effect that Attorney General Gregory had appointed another attorney to take charge of the affairs of the White Earth Indians in Minnesota, retaining Mr. Daniels as assistant, the brother of the Secretary of the Navy smiled and said that the report was true.

When the decision of Attorney General Gregory was made known, Mr. Daniels did not express his position as to acceptance but determined upon a few days quiet and consideration. He came here to be with his wife and was in his office this morning. He has not resigned as special attorney and has not determined upon that step and, in fact, has not decided on his future action.



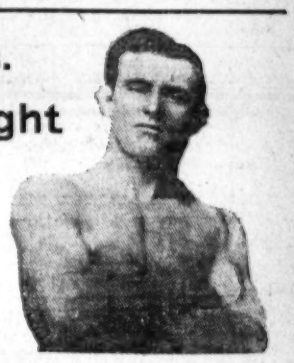
Max Smith vs. Con Albright

TONIGHT!

Max Smith vs. Con Albright

WOOLVIN HALL

Reserved Seats on Sale at Warren's Cigar Store.



Max Smith —— vs. —— Con Albright.

HATTIE WILLIAMS PLANS TO MAKE MANY MILLIONS HAPPY

Favorite Stage Star to Bring Cheer to Many Hearts by Interpreting Past Successes for Silent Drama Lovers.

Oliver Morosco has scored again in obtaining the signature of Hattie Williams, the well-known star of the stage, to appear in motion pictures under the Morosco-Paramount banner. In securing Miss Williams for the screen, Mr. Morosco adds another star of wide repute to his list of recent important captures for motion pictures, including Anna Held and Constance Collier.

Hattie Williams has long been a favorite among theatregoers throughout the country and has worked her way to stardom through sheer merit from the ranks of the chorus. Her first appearance on the stage took place in Boston when she appeared in the chorus of "1492." She was soon singled out by the manager as a girl of more than ordinary talent, and when the production played New York she was given an opportunity by playing the part of "Infanta Catalina." Her success in the part was instantaneous and resulted in a rapid rise, some of her triumphs including the characterization of starring roles in such plays as "The Girl from Maxim's," "The Girl from Kay's," "The Rollicking Girl," "Detective Sparkes," "The Girl from Montmartre," and other metropolitan hits of equal prominence.

As her initial screen subject the producers have secured the rights to Miss Williams' former stage success, "Detective Sparkes," in which she starred at the Garrick Theatre, New York City, a few years ago. This production allows the star particular opportunity to display her talent and on account of its many surprising situations, continuous action and big possibilities in the way of effective backgrounds, should prove of more than usual merit as a photoplay.

It is planned that Miss Williams commence work on her first motion picture at the Morosco studios in Los Angeles on December 18th, the subject to be released on the Paramount Program at an early date following its completion. Although Miss Williams has long been sought after by motion picture producers, her attitude toward this field of art has been the same as that held by many other prominent stage folks whom Mr. Morosco has convinced in the matter of the possibilities of the screen. Several other negotiations are now pending, and it is expected that announcements of unusual importance will be forthcoming from the Morosco-Paramount organization in the near future.

HATTIE WILLIAMS
The Morosco-Paramount Star.

CLUES POINT TO MEMBERS OF W. F. C. BASKETBALL TEAM.

As Guilty of Deeds of Vandalism Perpetrated at Trinity.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Durham, N. C., Jan. 27.—Trinity students awoke yesterday morning to find a Wake Forest pennant on the college flag pole and the score of the basketball game of the night before painted in large figures on the handsome college buildings and the new granite wall which is just being constructed around the campus. The college officials have given out nothing, but it is rumored that there are several clues which point to members of the Wake Forest basketball team as being responsible for the act.

"W. F. C. 28; T. C. 26" appears in large characters on the college flag pole, the walls of the East and West Duke buildings, the granite wall, the steps of Craven Memorial Hall, and a granite seat, the gift of the class of 1907.

Officials and students were indignant today that a visiting team should resort to such a form of celebration and mar the beauty of the handsome new college buildings. Officials have given out nothing, but it is rumored that a handkerchief besmeared with paint and bearing the name of a Wake Forest student was found on the campus, and also the empty paint cans. It is said that the particular kind of paint used cannot be bought in Durham, thus pointing to some one outside of this city as being guilty.

There are many rumors regarding the action of the college officials should the guilty person be found. Criminal prosecution may be resorted to; and if it is found that a member of the Wake Forest basketball team committed the act, athletic relations between the two institutions may be ended. President Few expects to give out a full statement in regard to the matter when more facts have been accumulated and a plan of action has been formed.

Mount Olive, N. C., Jan. 27.—On Sunday morning, February 6, Dr. O. G. Jones, of Greensboro, will begni a tenday series of meetings in the Presbyterian church here. In preparation for these meetings, a series of special preparatory meetings will be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights

THE ROYAL

"Wilmington's Modern Movie"

B. U. Features Present

THE DISTINGUISHED SCREEN STAR

HOBART BOSWOTRH

In Augustus Thomas' Dramatic Masterpiece,

"Colorado"

A Masterly Filmization of the Original Stage Success, in Five Acts.

ROYAL Wilmington's Modern Movie"

V. L. S. E. Offers

"The Climbers"

An Exquisite Five-Act Drama, Based on the Famous Play of the Same Name, by Clyde Fitch, Featuring

Gladys Hanson

With George Soule Spencer and a Notable Supporting Cast.

A Powerful Satire on High Society and Frenzied Finance, Abounding in Tense Situations.

BIJOU

'The Diamond From the Sky'

Twenty-Sixth Thrilling Two-Reel Episode.

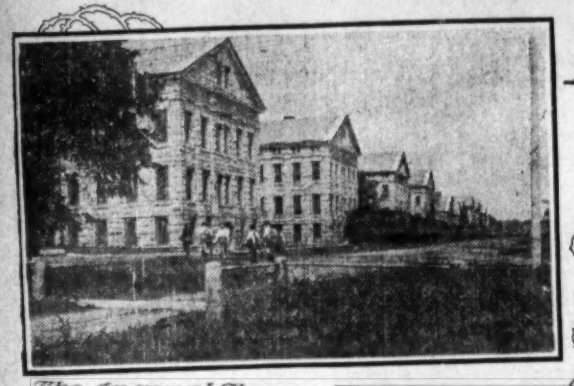
Ethyle Cooke

The Dainty Blonde Mutual Leading Lady, in

'Their Last Performance'

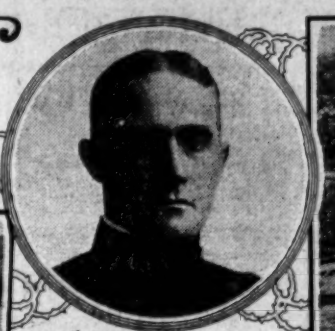
A Stirring Three-Act Drama of Stage Life, Its Lure and Its Temptations. A Dramatic Masterpiece.

The ESSEN of America



The Arsenal Shops

Very Latest Type of 3-Inch Field Guns - Shipment Just Sent out to Iowa National Guard



Col. Geo. W. Burr Commandant Rock Island Arsenal

Loading Guns on Flat Cars for Shipment

Shop Scene

The Hydro-Electric Power Dam with Shops in Distance

Rock Island.

Rock Island Arsenal Located in the Middle of the Broad Mississippi Which Uncle Sam Will Probably Develop As a Rival To Essen and Skoda.

BY G. B. BACON.

WHERE will Uncle Sam, if he decides to prepare for war on an adequate scale, build the great munition plant that is to make him feared and respected in these days of factory-made war? Statesmen, business men and military students declare that without an unlimited supply of guns and shells no great nation can now dare to fight another. And they also hold that the government ought to be independent of private munition plants.

Germany had her Essen and Austria her great Skoda workshops when the present war broke out, and these two factories, even more than the wonderful Prussian military organization, are responsible for the success of Teutonic arms. Where, then, is Uncle Sam to build the Essen of America?

"At Rock Island Arsenal on the Mississippi river," says the Great Middle West. And if the East coast with its highly developed manufacturing industries should ask—Why, the East with its Watervliet Arsenal on the Hudson, its Watertown Arsenal near Boston and Frankford Arsenal at Philadelphia, the Middle West answers:

An ideal location making attack by any foreign power impossible.

The best possible central distributing point to all parts of the United States.

The cheapest power of any manufacturing plant in the country.

The fact that Rock Island Arsenal is right now Uncle Sam's largest manufacturing plant and experimental shop with over 2,000 men employed daily.

Location of Rock Island.

Rock Island Arsenal is 900 miles from the Atlantic Seaboard, 1,700 miles distant from the Pacific coast, 850 miles from the Gulf of Mexico and 400 miles by air line from the nearest point on the Canadian border. A hostile force on the Atlantic seaboard, a Yellow Peril developing from the West or an attack by way of the Panama Canal would have to struggle over half a continent before it reached the Essen of America if such a great plant were located at Rock Island.

The present Arsenal nestles on an island of 892 acres, in the middle of the broad Mississippi with high rocky banks for a shore line and with its ten large shops hidden in the center of a maze of woodland drives and forested slopes. It lies 181 miles by rail from Chicago, 316 miles from the Missouri river, 332 miles north of St. Louis and 397 miles south of St. Paul.

This inland Arsenal's availability for a distributing point was forcibly brought to the attention of the U. S. war department long ago. For years material has been shipped here from other Arsenals, rifles from Springfield, projectiles from Frankford, and has then been distributed to the military and naval posts, training schools and National Guard commands from the Atlantic to the far-away Philippines.

The Electric Plant.

Cheapness of production is a proud boast of Rock Island Arsenal. There are ten large stone shops in the government plant, operated by electric power which comes from turbines in a dam thrown across the Mississippi between the island and the Illinois shore. It costs Uncle Sam just .0036 per kilowatt hour to make 3-inch guns or armored motor cars or saddles or tin cups. As the average family in the United States pays 10 cents per kilowatt hour for all of the electricity it uses, the cost of this Rock Island Arsenal power, 2,777 times less, is seen in its true perspective. Is it any wonder that Col. George W. Burr, commandant at the Arsenal, claims his power is the cheapest at any manufacturing plant in the United States? Every bit of power on Arsenal island, down to pumping water for the officers' homes, is of this same turbine-generated electricity. This is the only water-power plant Uncle Sam operates. Since the Arsenal was founded in 1862 it has cost the government $1,969,209. It is valued at $7,000,000.

The power dam has 42 openings of which only 18 are now in use. These 18 openings with present inadequate equipment produce 2,000 horsepower. With modern machinery, which could be installed at an expense of $135,000, there could be produced 4,000 horsepower. This would reduce the cost to .0019 per kilowatt hour. The cost of

Labor Contented.

Labor conditions in the industrial community surrounding the Arsenal are excellent. There has never been a strike. The government now has in its employ over 2,000 men. The high water mark on the payroll was reached during the Spanish-American war when the list rose within a few weeks from 500 to 2,900 men.

Near Great Messaba Range.

Iron is the principal material of munition production and but a few hundred miles to the north is the great Messaba iron range. Montana copper is comparatively near at hand. If the waterpower should ever prove inadequate there are private hydro-electric plants here that could be requisitioned while the Illinois coal fields are distant but a few hours' haul. Behind all of these mineral resources is the limitless agricultural and manufacturing wealth of the Middle West, making the adequate support of governmental Essen here a surety. No invasion of the United States along either coast could imperil this supply as it could in the case of the eastern arsenals.

In October a party of Congressmen were taken through the Arsenal shops and the waterpower plant. They were taken into government confidence and shown Uncle Sam's first armored motor car, his hidden supply of 3-inch guns, his 5-inch and 7 1-2-inch howitzers, his new-type anti-air craft guns and his big supply of munitions which is rapidly being increased here, unknown to the general public. These men are sitting in Congress now.

In Rock Island Arsenal are already stored up 700 cannon of the 3-inch field gun type, a gun which Colonel Burr says is far superior to the famous French "75s." His present plan is to have 1,200 of these guns ready for any sudden outbreak of war. Here also has been constructed Uncle Sam's first armored motor cars. They are 14,000 pound speed trucks, big steel machines fairly bristling with automatic guns, the largest of which protrude from a revolving turret. The car is driven by a 70-H. P. motor and is capable of a speed of from 35 to 50 miles per hour. This is but one type of Uncle Sam's new fighting machines of which the country at large as yet knows nothing. But to show how inadequate the munition supply of the United States really is, these 1,200 guns which are to be stored up would only equip an army of 300,000 men.

Various Manufacture.

Rock Island Arsenal now manufactures all of the canteens, knapsacks, knives, forks and spoons, belts, holsters, saddles, bridles, artillery harness, tin cups and all of the gun carriages, caissons, limbers, battery wagons, forges for the 3-inch gun batteries. Many of the 3-inch, 5-inch and 7 1-2-inch howitzers are also made here. From here comes all of the personal and horse equipment for the army, a diversity of products that would astound the average American, who has perhaps never heard of this inland workshop of Uncle Sam hidden in the Middle of the Mississippi river on a beautiful park-like island.

To an advocate of preparedness, one of the strange things in connection with Rock Island Arsenal is that it has more shops than are now being used. There are ten large shop buildings, eight of which are three stories and basement. Eight of these shops now in use have a floor space of 29.8 acres. The two not in use have a floor space of seven acres. There are four large stone storehouses which bring the total floor space to 40.8 acres. The small arms plant at which 125 rifles per day were formerly made is now shut down.

How the Arsenal could be rapidly expanded is seen from the fact that on an island of 896 acres the area of the shop floor space is but a little over 40 acres and that 40 acres of factory floor includes over seven acres which is now idle because the government appropriations are not sufficient to equip it with machinery.

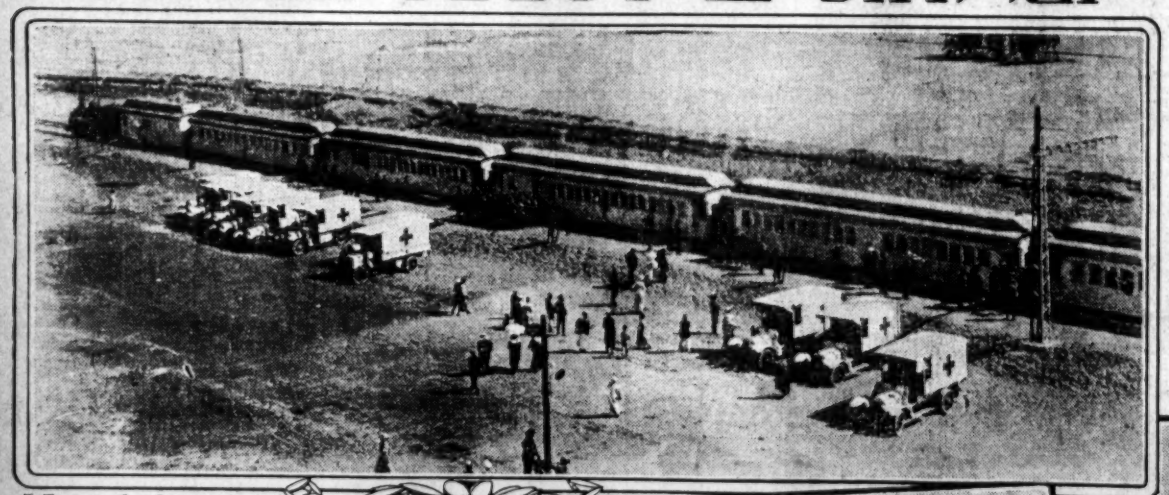
The greater part of the island is laid out in beautiful drives, making it one of the beauty spots along the entire stretch of the Mississippi river. It is the paradise of the automobilists of the tri-cities. Part of it is planted to corn and to see a soldier plowing corn or mowing hay is no uncommon sight. In fact, the "regs" of such government posts as Camp Robinson, Wis., scoff at the Rock Island post, saying one might as well work on a farm as be in the service there. Golf links cover a great tract of the Arsenal island. The greater part of the entire island is above high water mark and is available for factory buildings.

History.

It was on July 11, 1862, that Congress passed the first appropriation of $100,000 which was the first definite action on the building of the present arsenal. The land was first acquired back in May of 1816 when a small army detachment pushed up the Mississippi river in keel boats and built a blockhouse, named Fort Armstrong, to protect the frontier from the Sac and Fox Indians. During the Civil war it was a military prison, housing 15,000 Confederates.

Gen. T. J. Rodman, inventor of the smooth-bore cannon used in the Civil war, was the man who laid out the present big shops when he took command in 1864. He predicted at that time that the Rock Island Arsenal would eventually be the main manufacturing plant of the United States army. The building plan was completed under the command of Gen. D. W. Flagler by 1886, and since that time the plant has seen little expansion. As Colonel Burr, the present commandant, looked over the big plant on the occasion of the visit of the forty Congressmen and Senators here last October, he predicted that another ten shops would soon be built and that the immense possibilities of the island arsenal as foreseen a half century ago by its founder would soon be taken advantage of.

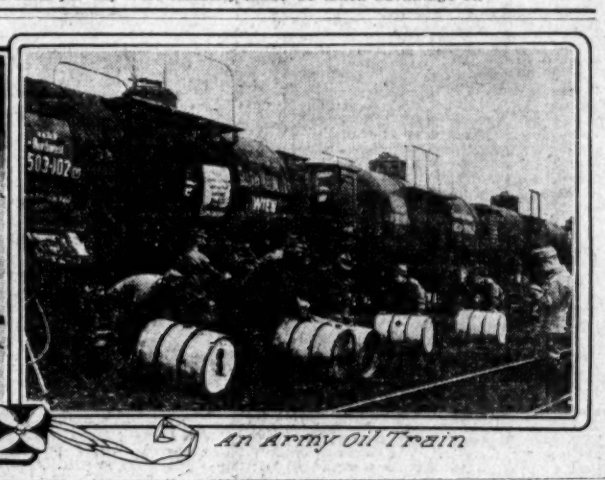
The Railroad's Part in War



Wounded Arriving at Cairo from the Dardanelles

Austrian Autocar-Train It can be used on Roads by Supplying the Wheels with Rubber Hoops

In the Spotless Kitchen of a German Hospital Train



An Army Oil Train

Canadian Soldiers Entraining

Without the Aid of Railroads Few Battles Could Be Won -- Their Great Value To the Warring Nations of Europe.

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THE military necessities of the present-day warfare make a greater demand upon railroad facilities than the wars in days gone by. In former times roads could be utilized to some advantage in the absence of more rapid transportation, but now it is entirely different. The huge guns, with their delicate mechanism, could scarcely be moved at all along the ordinary highway, to say nothing of the delay in using this mode of travel. Quick mobilization, the assembling with rapidity of all the instruments of modern warfare, make the railroad one of the chief agencies of success in the campaign. Without the railroad the present war in Europe could never have assumed the proportions it did in so short a time—in fact, it is doubtful if it could ever have made much progress by means of other channels of communication.

All the railroads on the Continent are owned and operated by the respective governments, consequently when these governments needed transportation for their troops the rights of the civilian traveller were entirely overlooked.

Germany's Strategic Railroads.

Germany was particularly fortunate in having thirty-seven thousand miles of railroad, the majority of which are double tracked, and in many cases having four parallel tracks. Added to this, their system of running trains is about as near perfect as possible, for every one of these lines has a through express service. The trains arrive and depart with a promptness which operated favorably in the quick transportation of troops and aided materially in the mobilization of the German army, which, as everyone knows, was accomplished in a few days.

While the whole Empire is a perfect network of railways, the most important lines are those which cross the country from the east to the west. The Rhine is crossed by fourteen lines of track between Wesel, near the Holland frontier—a line which also leads to Belgium, and Basle near the Swiss border. Railroads run on each side of the river and connect with these cross lines—a fact which makes it possible for Germany to send her troops to any point in the shortest possible time. Other lines come in from all parts of Germany, connecting with the main line, and while of secondary importance by themselves, dovetail into the great railway system and form important lines of communication.

The German railways have been instruments of first importance in every Russian defeat as they parallel the frontier and receive feed lines from all parts of the Empire; in fact, railroads paralleling the front both on the east and west of Germany have been their greatest asset.

Russian Railroads Poor.

Lack of railway facilities has been one of the disadvantages of Russia. Although this land is ten times the size of Germany it has less railway mileage. For the most part the Russian railroads are far flung trunk lines running on uncertain tracks. The Land of the Bear nowhere has anything corresponding to the interweaving railway nets of Germany. Transportation in most parts of Russia, even in time of peace, is both difficult and dangerous, for even the main roads leading into the cities are very bad.

Railways of France and Italy.

France has a fairly good railway system, but few of the tracks are double and the loading and unloading platforms are small. Few improvements have been made in recent years as France has not kept pace with her Teutonic neighbor in "being ready."

Italy has some twelve thousand miles of railroad so laid down as to bind almost her entire frontier by a rail line fringe. They are well managed and troops were moved with fair rapidity.

In England where there is an excellent railroad system troops were soon brought together.

All sorts of supply trains are run, especially in Austria and Germany. Food is carried in the regulation baggage cars, but flat cars are employed in transporting aeroplane parts, guns, etc., and many times an auto car train is sent out. The machine has wheels such as can be used on a railway track. The same wheels may be run on dirt roads by the addition of rubber tires which are always carried as the car must be in readiness to leave the railroad at any point.

Hospital Trains.

And here again the railroad plays its part in war, for the newer hospital trains are perfect wonders in their completeness. These cars are the evolution of the hospital car used in our Civil War, and later developed by the French and Germans during the war of 1870, and made more perfect by the English during the Boer war of fifteen years ago. As far back as 1887 Germany had "Committees for the Transportation of the Sick" and hospital trains. Only a few of the cars were in existence at the beginning of the war and until others could be completed every sort of car from a first-class passenger coach to a freight car was quickly furnished with bunks or cots for the accommodation of the wounded, but these old cars have been gradually supplanted by the new hospital or ambulance cars especially on trains running from the front to the base hospitals at Cologne, Hanover, Coblenz and Berlin. They are perfect models of sanitation with their concrete floors and enamel furnishings. The cots are arranged for special cases and operations are performed en route. There is a spotlessly clean kitchen where all sorts of food can be prepared at the doctors' orders. Medical supplies and appliances of every variety are carried together with a corps of surgeons, nurses and cooks. There is telephonic communication between the cars by which a doctor or nurse may be called at any time—in fact, the trains are first-class hospitals in themselves, the aim of the ambulance service being to transport the wounded to the base hospitals with the same celerity and safety as when placing fresh troops in the field.

The French, too, have an up-to-date hospital train service. Their ambulances, with a heating apparatus and traction engine which is said to be able to conquer the roughest roads, are feeders for the trains to Paris and Bordeaux where those who are severely wounded are sent. These French hospital trains are for the most part the best passenger coaches fitted with bunks, and although they are not as fine and certainly not as sanitary as those used by the Germans, they serve their purpose so well that more than eighty per cent of the wounded sent to the hospitals in this manner recover.

Even in Egypt hospital trains come in bringing the wounded from the Dardanelles. These are British Red Cross trains made up of passenger coaches from which the seats have been removed and bunks built in. The many windows make these cars very comfortable for a hot climate.

Bath Trains.

Perhaps the most unique train of the present war is what is known as the "bath train" of the Russian army—a sort of combination bath and sterilizing section with a special department for destroying parasites. The trains, of which there are three, each capable of giving three thousand soldiers a daily bath, are lighted by electricity and heated by steam. The bathrooms are provided with hot water from the locomotive boiler, two extra tanks being carried, also an electric pump by means of which water can be drawn into the tanks from nearby streams. The baths are of the steam and shower variety. While the soldier is enjoying his bath his clothes are being sterilized, cleaned of parasites and mended.

So, with every phase of warfare the railroad plays its part, from bringing the men in from the rural districts and sending them to the front, gathering together the great engines of destruction and hauling them to the battlefield for their deadly work, to the mission of mercy in carrying the helpless and wounded to the hospitals with all possible speed, thus increasing their chances for recovery.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

FURTHER BREAK IN COTTON

More or Less General Selling—July Closed at 12.24 and Spot at 11.95 —Net Loss 15 to 23 Points.

New York, Jan. 27.—There was a sharp break in the cotton market here today under more or less general selling with July contracts touching 12.24 or the lowest prices reached since the publication of the government crop estimate early last month. That delivery closed at 12.25 with the general list closing steady at a net loss of 15 to 23 points for the day.

Liverpool just about met yesterday's local decline and the market here opened 4 to 6 points lower. Some of the Wall Street interests were buyers on the decline and there was a considerable demand from domestic trade interests who were supposed to be fixing prices for spinners. After selling early, Liverpool also became a moderate buyer of May and July contracts.

Slight rallies from time to time, however, were met by increased offerings, and the general tendency of the market was downward with March selling off to 11.87, May to 12.11 and October to 12.25 in the late trading. These prices reflected a decline of about 75 points from the recent high level on the active old crop positions. Closing prices were within a point or two of the lowest. Southern spot advices were conflicting, some of the private wires received claiming little or no cotton was offering, while others said spots might be forced on the market should futures break further. These latter advices probably stimulated the local selling movement.

Closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	12.03	12.05	11.87	11.88
May	12.30	12.30	12.11	12.12
July	12.42	12.42	12.24	12.25
October	12.40	12.43	12.25	12.27
December	12.54	12.55	12.37	12.37

Spot cotton quiet; middling uplands 11.95, sales 300 bales.

THE PORT MOVEMENT.

New Orleans — Middling, 11.88; receipts, 3,208; sales, 2,245; stock, 455,964.

Galveston—Middling, 12.15; receipts, 4,559; sales, 1,114; stock, 384,628.

Mobile—Middling, 11.50; receipts, 499; stock, 25,647.

Savannah—Middling, 12.00; receipts, 3,809; sales, 2,374; stock, 231,040.

Charleston—Middling, 12.00; receipts, 134; stock, 98,621.

Wilmington—Receipts, 440; stock, 50,-225.

Norfolk — Middling, 11.63; receipts, 1,562; sales, 269; stock, 128,669.

Baltimore—Stock, 2,658.

Boston—Middling, 12.10; receipts, 1,-429; exports, 266; stock, 11,600.

Philadelphia — Middling, 12.20; receipts, 60; stock, 3,722.

New York—Middling, 11.95; receipts, 100; exports, 250; sales, 300; stock, 333,-509.

Minor Ports—Stock, 69,316.

Total today—Receipts, 15,860; exports, 516; stock, 1,795,599.

Total for week—Receipts, 127,713; exports, 67,638.

Total for season—Receipts, 4,789,743; exports, 2,698,631.

Interior Movement.

Houston — Middling, 12.10; receipts, 4,355; shipments, 6,240; sales, 1,835; stock, 216,568.

Memphis — Middling, 12.25; receipts, 4,455; shipments, 6,923; sales, 2,200; stock, 322,678.

Augusta — Middling, 11.63; receipts, 688; shipments, 1,819; sales, 946; stock, 193,461.

St Louis—Middling, 12¾; receipts, 4,-691; shipments, 5,726; stock, 17,475.

Cincinnati—Receipts, 816; shipments, 848; stock, 16,656.

Little Rock—Middling, 12.25; receipts, 581; shipments, 420; sales, 420; stock, 39,437.

Dallas—Middling, 11.55.

Montgomery—Middling, 11.69; sales, 13.

Total today—Receipts, 15,586; shipments, 21,976; stock, 806,275.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

Selling Movement Causes Depression of Over Dollar a Bale.

New Orleans, Jan. 27.—The selling movement in the cotton market here today gained added headway and prices were depressed over a dollar a bale. Little support was offered at any time and most of what buying was done appeared to come from shorts who wanted to realize profits. Selling, according to the market comment, was about equally divided between the two accounts. Bear traders attacked the market vigorously and succeeded in catching stop loss orders on a large scale on the long side.

In the early trading prices lost about 10 points on an active market. The understone was easy from the opening. Cables were lower than due and much talk about increased acreage this coming spring was heard. The very small export movement also came in for bearish comment, foreign clearances for the day being only 516 bales. By noon the decline was widened to 13 to 19 points and in the afternoon the market still felt continued selling in spite of the fact that spots were quoted steady and unchanged. The close was at the lowest of the session, a net loss of 20 to 23 points.

The market closed barely steady. Closing bid: March 11.70; May 11.97; July 12.16; October 12.1g; December 12.29.

Spot cotton steady, unchanged; sales 1,060 bales; to arrive 1,195 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 27. — Cotton: Spot, barely steady; good middling, 8.43; middling, 8.08; low middling, 7.70. Sales, 5,000. For speculation and export, 500. Receipts, 15,000. Futures, barely steady. January, 7.85; January-February, 7.85; February-March, 7.81½; March-April, 7.79; April-May, 7.76; May-June, 7.72; June-July, 7.68; July-August, 7.64; August-September, 7.53; September-October, 7.38½; October-November, 7.31½; November-December, 7.27½; December-January, 6.28½; January-February, 7.18½.

SAVANNAH NAVAL STORES.

Savannah, Jan. 27. — Turpentine, no sales. Last sale, January, 21 to 50@55; receipts, 218; shipments, —; stock, 12,-502.

Rosin—Firm. Sales, 5.38; receipts, 1,494; shipments, —; stock, 62,922. Quote: A, B, C, D, E and F, 5.30; G and H, 5.35; I, 5.40; K, 5.40; M, 6.30; N, 6.75; W G, 7.20; W W(7.50.

WHEAT A LITTLE HIGHER

Serious Danger of Damage by Cold Lifts Price, in Face of Exports & Foreign Reselling.

Chicago, Jan. 27. — Serious danger of extensive winter killing lifted the wheat market today in the face of reports that foreigners were re-selling. The outcome was a steady close, ⅝@⅞c. to 1⅝c. net higher, with May at 1.36⅞@1.37, and July at 1.27⅝.

Corn gained ¼ to ⅜@⅝c.; oats finished unchanged, and provisions at a rise of 5c. to 27½c.

Grain and provisions close:

Wheat—May, 1.36⅞; July, 1.27⅝.
Corn—May, 79½; July, 79⅝.
Oats—May, 53½; July, 49½.
Pork—January, 20.40; May, 20.67.
Lard—May, 10.62; July, 10.80.
Ribs—May, 11.17.
Cash grain:
Wheat—No. 2, red, 1.37⅝; No. 3, red, 1.32@1.33½; No. 2, hard, 1.33; No. 3, hard, 1.30@1.33.
Corn—No. 2, yellow, nominal; No. 4, yellow, 73@74; No. 4, white, 73@74½.

MARINE.

Arrived.

Str. Chippewa, Maguire, Georgetown, C. J. Becker, agent.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Str. Nicaria (Ger.), 3,289 tons, Hollasch, Heide & Co.

Str. Keil (Ger.), 2,872 tons, Lemke, Heide & Co.

Str. Wingate (Br.), 1,152 tons, Dew, Alex. Sprunt & Son.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

(Quoted Daily by the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce.)

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nominal.
ROSIN—Nominal.
TAR—$2.00-8½c.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—$3.75, $3.75, $2.75.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine, 47c.; rosin, $2.90; tar, $1.50-7c.; crude, $2.90, $2.90, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine .....(—)
Rosin .....(—)
Tar 73
Crude Turpentine 2

Receipts — Same day last year: Spirits turpentine, (—) casks; rosin, (—) barrels; tar, 117 barrels; crude turpentine, (—) barrels.

COTTON MARKET.

Market—12c. Quotations same day last year, 7⅞c.

Receipts—426 bales; same day last year, 1,541 bales.

Total receipts since August 1st, to date, 147,234 bales.

Total receipts to same date last year, 128,420 bales.

BY RIVER AND RAIL

Receipts of Cotton and Naval Stores at This Port Yesterday.

Wilmington, Jan. 27, 1916.

Atlantic Coast Line—412 bales cotton; 73 barrels tar; 2 barrels crude turpentine.

Seaboard Air Line—14 bales cotton.

Total—426 bales cotton; 73 barrels tar; 2 barrels crude turpentine.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, Jan. 27.)

SWEET POTATOES—Yams, 50c to 55c per bushel.
IRISH POTATOES—80c to 90c.
CORN—$1.75 per sack.
BEEF—Native dressed, 7@9c; good demand.
PORK—Small, 9@10c per pound.
SHEEP—Gross: Old sheep, 3@4c; lambs, 3@5c lb.
WOOL—Burry, 19 to 28c; black wool, 17 to 20c; first class white wool, 27c.
HIDES—Green salt, 12@13c; dry flint, 17@20c per lb.; good demand.
NORTH CAROLINA BACON — Old hams, 22c; ideis and shoulders, 16c per pound; good demand.
BEESWAX—Firm, 28c per pound; good demand.
POULTRY—Chickens, grown, 45c to 50c; spring, 20c to 35c head. Geese 55c to 60c per head. Ducks, 35c to 50c owing to quality. Turkeys, 15c to 18c per pound, alive; 20c to 22c dressed.
EGGS—25c dozen.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, Jan. 27.—North Carolina Peanuts—New crop, market firm. Fancy hand-picked, 84c.; No. 1, machine picked, 77c. per bushel

Virginia Peanuts—New crop, steady. Jumbos, 66c.; fancy hand-picked, 55c.; No. 1, machine-picked, 50c. per bushel.

Spanish Peanuts—New crop firm; No. 1, small, machine-picked, $1.90; Jumbos, 90c. per bushel.

Receipts—Light.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

(Report: 1 by Rodgers, Plummer & Co., Inc.)

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 27. — Spanish: Farmers' stock—Market strong.

First quality, $1.05 per bu.; green and dirty, 60c. to 75c. per bu.

Virginias, Farmers' stock — Market, firm.

Fancy Jumbo, 3¾c. per lb.; Extra Prime, 3½c. per lb.; Prime, 3¼c. per lb.; shelling stock, 2¾ to 2¾c. lb.

COTTON SEED OIL MARKET.

New York, Jan. 27. — Cotton seed oil was quiet with traders pursuing a waiting policy. Nearby deliveries were steady, while distant months were easier in the absence of outside support. Final prices were two points higher to two net lower. About 1,000 barrels were put out on January contract. Sales, 10,800 barrels.

Closed strong. Spot, 9.15@9.50; January, 9.15@9.50; February, 9.17@9.25; March, 9.26@9.28; April, 9.17@9.20; May, 9.19@9.21; June, 9.19@9.21; July, 9.26@9.27; August, 9.29@9.31. Total sales, 10,500.

New York, Jan. 27. — Cotton goods were firm today at advances. Dress goods were active, and knit goods strong. Leading lines of cotton blankets were sold up and withdrawn from sale for fall

RAILROADS SUFFER MOST

Values in Stocks Further Impaired. Wednesday's Selling Movement Resumes With Many Losses.

New York, Jan. 27.—Continued heavy liquidation and short selling, the latter probably predominating, added to the further impairment of values today. Wednesday's selling movement was resumed at the outset and save for desultory rallies was maintained almost to the end.

Heaviness was again most pronounced in the railway division, although numerous other stocks suffered, in some instances, to a greater extent. Coppers and some of the war group were among the few exceptions. Declines were effected on comparatively small offerings. The movement was deliberate, lacking the feverishness which accompanies forced selling.

The market's weak technical condition, due mainly to its over-extension on the buying side, made it susceptible to successive bear attacks. The only important event bearing upon prices—the St. Paul dividend—which was increased from 2 to 2 1-2 per cent semi-annually, did not materialize until the final hour, when prices hardened all around, some previous losses being changed to slight net gains.

Eries were the weak features of the rails, the common losing 1 3-4 at 35 7-8, and the first and second preferred more than 3 points each. Pacifics, Grangers, Trunk lines, cotton carriers and coalers were 1 to 2 points under at their lowest, but covering of shorts corrected these losses in large part before the close.

Oils and the Motor group constituted elements of weakness and such specialties as International Nickel and Industrial Alcohol added to recent reversals.

United States Steel was heavy most of the time, but recovered later. Total sales of stocks amounted to 745,000 shares.

The only important railway return for December was that of the Southern Railway, showing a net gain of $350,000. Bonds manifested a yielding tendency. Total sales of bonds, par value, were $4,050,000. United, States bonds were unchanged on call.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Allis-Chalmers	26½
American Beet Sugar	65
American Can	63⅝
American Car and Foundry	66⅝
American Cotton Oil	64⅝
American Locomotive	63
American Smelting	101⅝
American Sugar	113½
American Tel. and Tel	127
American Tobacco	203
Anaconda Copper	37
Atchison	105⅜
Atlantic Coast Line	113
Baldwin Locomotive	107½
Baltimore and Ohio	89⅝
Bethlehem Steel	460
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	86½
Canadian Pacific	169½
Central Leather	52⅝
Chesapeake and Ohio	62
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	96⅝
Chicago, R. I. and Pac. Ry	17
Consolidated Gas	138⅝
Continental Can	30
Crucible Steel	67¼
Erie	36⅜
General Electric	170½
Great Northern, pfd	121
Great Northern Ore Ctfs	44¼
Illinois Central	B.105
Interborough Consol. Corp	18⅞
Kansas City Southern	26½
Lehigh Valley	76
Louisville and Nashville	B.125
Liggett and Meyers	B.252
Lorillard Co	B.180
Missouri, Kansas and Texas, pfd	15
Missouri Pacific	4⅜
Mexican Petroleum	102½
National Lead	69¼
New York Central	106¼
N. Y., N. H. and Hartford	71¼
Norfolk and Western	110
Northern Pacific	113
Pennsylvania	57⅝
Reading	77¼
Rep. Iron and Steel	50⅝
Seaboard Air Line	16⅝
Seaboard Air Line, pfd	37¼
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron	58¾
Studebaker Corporation	150½
Southern Pacific	100¾
Southern Railway	20¾
Southern Railway, pfd	60⅞
Tennessee Copper	57
Texas Co	201
Texas and Pacific	7⅞
Union Pacific	134⅜
United States Rubber	52¼
United States Steel	83⅜
United States Steel, pfd	118
Utah Copper	79
Virginia-Caro. Chem	47
Va. Iron, Coal and Coke	B. 55
Wabash, pfd., "B" Ctfs	28⅞
Western Union	89
Westinghouse Electric	66
United Fruit	138¼

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Jan. 27. — Hogs, 15c. higher. Bulk, 7.45@7.75; light, 7.15@7.75; mixed, 7.30@7.80; heavy, 7.35@7.85; rough, 7.35@7.50; pigs, 5.50@6.75.

Cattle—Slow. Native beef steers, 6.30@9.75; cows and heifers, 3.15@8.20; calves, 7.50@10.50.

Sheep—Weak. Wethers, 7.35@8.00; ewes, 5.10@7.65; lambs, 8.30@10.75.

THE FINANCIAL MARKET.

New York, Jan. 27. — Mercantile paper, 3@3¼; sterling sixty day bills, 4.71¾. Demand, 4.76¼; cables, 4.76 15-16. Bar silver, 56¾. Mexican dollars, 43¾. Government bonds, steady; railroad bonds, easier.

Time loans, easy. Sixty and ninety days, 2½@2¾. Six months, 2¾@3. Call money, steady; ruling rate, 1¾.

NEW YORK PROVISIONS.

New York, Januarfy 27. — Sugar — Raw, steady; centrifugal, 4.77; molasses, 4.00; refined, steady.

Coffee—Spot, steady. Rio, No. 7, 8¼; Santos, No. 4, 9¾.

Butter—Unsettled.

Cheese—Firm.

Starting the Argument.

"Have you laid the foundation for your presidental boom?"

"Yes. I have announced my unwillingness to be a candidate."—Washington Star.

THE WEATHER

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

January 28, 1916.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 58 degrees; at 8 P. M., 63 degrees; maximum, 71 degrees; minimum, 55 degrees; mean, 63 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00 inch; rainfall for the month, to date, 1.01 inch.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M., yesterday, 5.8 feet.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina: Local rains Friday and Friday night and probably Saturday. Colder Saturday, much colder interior.

The Port Calendar, January 28, 1916.

Sun rises	7:12 A. M.
Sun sets	5:38 P. M.
Day's length	10 hrs. 26 min.

THE TIDES.

	High water. A. M.	P. M.	Low water. A. M.	P. M.
Wilmington	3:47	3:57	11:21	11:11
Southport	1:11	1:27	7:55	8:05
Masonboro Inl	1:00	1:16	7:35	7:45

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS

January 27, 1916.

STATIONS:	Temperature: Weather at 8 P. M.	Highest today.	Lowest Last night.	Precipitation at 8 p.m.
Abilene	cldy	36	34	.0
Asheville	cldy	60	54	.02
Atlanta	clear	68	56	.0
Augusta	cldy	70	58	.0
Baltimore	cldy	72	—	.0
Birmingh	cldy	72	62	.01
Boston	cldy	62	56	.01
Charleston	cldy	66	56	.0
Charlotte	cldy	68	64	.08
Chicago	cldy	62	52	.08
Galveston	cldy	68	64	.04
Jacksonv	clear	76	62	.0
Memphis	cldy	64	64	.86
Mobile	cldy	70	60	.0
Montgom'y	rain	76	60	.0
New Orl.	cldy	76	66	.0
New York	pt cldy	66	52	.0
Oklahoma	cldy	20	16	.01
Palestine	rain	64	58	.52
Pittsburg	pt cldy	70	56	.0
Raleigh	cldy	70	50	.0
Savannah	cldy	70	60	.04
Shreveport	cldy	64	56	1.40
St. Louis	cldy	58	56	.52
Washing'n	cldy	70	54	.0

$25,000,000 IN NEW YORK STATE CANAL BONDS SOLD.

Purchased for 103.27 and Will Net the Investor 3.85 Per Cent.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Twenty-five million dollars in New York State 4 per cent canal bonds were purchased today by the First National Bank of New York, and brought 103.27, the highest price reached for state bonds of that denomination since July, 1911. The sale will net the state a premium of $817,500, which will go into the sinking fund, and will yield the purchaser 3.85 per cent.

"The results of this sale," Comptroller Travis, who had charge of the public sale said, "show that in spite of all criticism which has been directed at the finances of New York state within the last year, the men of money have ample faith in the financial integrity of the commonwealth and appreciate that its finances are conducted upon a sound basis."

TAKE ACTIVE STEPS FOR OPPOSING DEFENSE PLANS.

Some Democratic Congressmen to Fight Any Preparedness Measure.

Washington, Jan. 27.Democratic representatives opposed to President Wilson's preparedness programme have taken active steps, it became known tonight, to make an organized fight against any preparedness measure that may be introduced. Representative Bailey, of Pennsylvania, a leader in the movement, said frequent conferences were being held quietly to perfect methods of procedure.

Mr. Bailey declined to give names of those associated with him in the anti-preparedness campaign, but said that Representative Dies, of Texas, had been suggested as active leader to conduct the fight on the floor of the House.

Although Majority Leader Kitchin had announced his opposition to the preparedness measures, it is not expected that he will take any active part in the fight against them.

200 Bags Coffee.

300 Bbls. Sugar.

800 Bush. Rust-Proof Oats.

700 Bush. White Oats.

100 Bbls. Mullets.

1000 Cases Canned Tomatoes.

900 Cases Salmon.

1200 Cases Corn.

Also a Full Stock of All Other Goods in Our Line. Get Our Prices.

D. L. Gore Co.

Wholesale Grocers

Wilmington, N. C.

Tampa $22.30

Gasparila Carnival

Tickets on sale Feb. 3 to 8, inclusive, limited returning Feb. 21, but may be extended to March 8 by depositing ticket and paying $1.00.

NEW ORLEANS, LA $26.75
MOBILE, ALA $23.35
PENSACOLA, FLA $23.35

(Account Mardi Gras Celebration.)

Tickets on sale Feb. 28th to March 6th, inclusive, limited returning March 17, but may be extended to April 3 by depositing ticket and paying $1.00.

For schedules, reservations and any further information,

'PHONE 160,
ATLANTIC COAST LINE,
The Standard Railroad of the South.

BRAY BROTHERS

STOCKS & BONDS

GREENSBORO, N. C.

WE OFFER

Three Shares 7 per cent PREFERRED STOCK in OCONEE COTTON MILLS COMPANY, of WESTMINSTER, S. C., at an attractive figure. Price quoted on request.

BID WANTED

We want a bid on TEN SHARES STOCK IN CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, of RALEIGH, N. C. BID QUICK. The longest pole gets the persimmon.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO US. WE DO IT NOW. WIRE, 'PHONE OR WRITE US FOR WHAT YOU WANT.

Flour Special

Argo,
Utopia,
Piedmont,
Puritan,
Stock's Patent,
Non Pareil,
Queen's Patent,
Diadem,

Write for special selling plan on above brands

Love & Woody

Wholesale Grocers.

To All of Our Friends we wish a Pleasant Christmas and Prosperous New Year

A. B. Croom, Jr. Company

WILMINGTON, N. C.

LOW ROUND TRIP FARES

—VIA—

Southern Railway

Premier Carrier of the South.

$26.75—Goldsboro, N. C., to New Orleans, La., and return, account Mardi Gras Celebration, March 2-7th, 1916. Tickets on sale Feb. 26th to March 6th, inclusive, with final limit March 17th. Stop-overs permitted on either going or return trip, or both.

$23.35—Goldsboro, N. C., to Mobile, Ala., and return, account Mardi Gras Celebration, March 2nd-7th, 1916. Tickets on sale Feb. 28th to March 6th, inclusive, with final limit March 17th. Stop-overs permitted.

$23.85—Goldsboro, N. C., to Pensacola, Fla., and return, account Mardi Gras Celebration, March 2nd-7th, 1916. Tickets on sale Feb. 28th to March 6th, inclusive, with final limit March 17th. Stop-overs permitted.

$22.85—Goldsboro, N. C., to Tampa, Fla., and return, account Gasparilla Carnival, Feb. 6th-12th, 1916. Tickets on sale Feb. 3rd to 5th, inclusive, final limit Feb. 21st. Stop-overs permitted.

Low round trip fares from all other points, on same basis.

For further information, Pullman reservations, etc., call on any Southern Railway Agent, or O. F. York, T. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

ja19-tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

The Progressive Railway of the South.

Bulletin of Round-Trip Fares in Effect from Wilmington.

TAMPA, FLA $22.30
On sale February 3rd to 8th, Inc., limited returning Midnight, February 21st. Limit extended to March 8th by payment $1.00. Tickets good for Stop-Over.

NEW ORLEANS, LA $26.75
On sale February 28th to March 6th. Limited returning Midnight, March 17th Limit extended to April 3rd by payment $1.00. Tickets good for stop-over

MOBILE, ALA $23.35
On sale February 28th to March 6th, inc. Limited returning Midnight, March 7th. Limit extended to April 3rd by payment $1.00. Tickets good for stop over.

PENSACOLA, FLA. $23.35
On sale February 28th to March 6th, inc. Limited returning Midnight, March 7th. Limit extended to April 3rd by payment $1.00. Tickets good for stop over.

For further information, call 'phone 178, City Ticket Office, Orton Hotel Building.

H. E. PLEASANTS,
T. P. A., Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN T. WEST,
D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

BALTIMORE & CAROLINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Weekly Sailings Between

BALTIMORE, WILMINGTON, GEORGETOWN and CHARLESTON, S. C.

Sailings form Baltimore every Friday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

Lowest through rates to and from Interior, Eastern and Western points furnished upon application.

Through bills lading issued.

J. LAMBLE DOTEN, Agent.

Office and Piers, foot Grace street 'Phone 482.

Read Star Business Locals.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington, Effective Dec. 27, 1915. Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES:	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 90. 3:40 A.M. Monday morning only.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad.	No. 91. 1:15 A.M. Sunday morning (Saturday night) only.
No. 61. 5:30 A.M. Daily.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Ft. Myers, Columbia, and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia, open to recieve outbound passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M. and may be occupied, inbound, until 7:00 A. M.	No. 98. 11:59 P.M. Daily.
No. 64 5:15 A.M. Mon., Wed. and Fri. only.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 65 6:15 P.M. Mon., Wed. and Fri. only.
No. 68. 7:40 A.M. Daily.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington Parlor car, Wilmington to Norfolk, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman Service.	No. 69. 6:05 P.M. Daily.
No. 64. 8:45 A.M. Daily.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 63. 3:00 P.M. Daily.
No. 62. 3:25 P.M. Daily.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 61. 12:50 P.M. Daily.
No. 58. 3:45 P.M. Daily.	Chadbourn, Florence, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida points. All Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta. Pullman Cars between Florence and Columbia.	No. 54. 12:50 P.M. Daily.
No. 28. 6:30 P.M. Tues., Thurs. and Sat only.	Fayetteville and Intermediate stations.	No. 60. 10:15 A.M. Tues., Thurs., Sat. only.
No. 62. 6:45 P. M. Daily.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41. 9:50 A.M. Daily.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 168.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager. T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent. WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

In Effect November 15, 1915.

WINTER PARK, WRIGHTSVILLE WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS

EASTBOUND: Leave Front and for Winter Park	Leave Front and for Wrightsville	Leave... Front and for Beach	WESTBOUND: Leave Winter Park for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville for Wilmington	Leave Beach for Wilmington
.....	.....	.....	a6:26 A. M.	a6:15 A. M.	.....
a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.	a7:36 A. M.	a7:25 A. M.	.....
6:55 A. M.	6:55 A. M.	b6:55 A. M.	8:01 A. M.	7:50 A. M.	7:40 A. M.
a8:00 A. M.	a8:00 A. M.	.....	a8:41 A. M.	a8:30 A. M.	.....
8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	9:36 A. M.	9:25 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
.....	.....	.....	b10:31 A. M.	b10:20 A. M.	.....
10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	11:06 A. M.	10:55 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:36 P. M.	12:25 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
b1:00 P. M.	b1:00 P. M.	b1:00 P. M.	b2:06 P. M.	b1:55 P. M.	b1:45 P. M.
a1:10 P. M.	a1:10 P. M.	ae1:10 P. M.	a2:01 P. M.	a1:50 P. M.	af1:45 P. M.
c1:55 P. M.	c1:55 P. M.	.....	a2:36 P. M.	a2:25 P. M.	.....
c d2:35 P.M.	.....	.....	c d3:06 P.M.	.....	.....
3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	c3:50 P. M.	.....	.....
3:30 P. M.	.....	.....	4:06 P. M.	3:55 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
c4:10 P. M.	.....	.....	c4:30 P. M.	.....	.....
4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	c5:10 P. M.	.....	.....
c4:50 P. M.	.....	.....	5:36 P. M.	5:25 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	.....	6:11 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	.....
6:10 P. M.	6:10 P. M.	.....	6:51 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	.....
6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	e6:40 P. M.	7:31 P. M.	7:20 P. M.	f7:15 P. M.
7:15 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	.....	8:06 P. M.	7:55 P. M.	.....
8:15 P. M.	8:15 P. M.	.....	8:56 P. M.	8:45 P. M.	.....
9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	10:21 P. M.	10:10 P. M.	10:00 P. M.
10:15 P. M.	10:15 P. M.	.....	10:56 P. M.	10:45 P. M.	.....
11:15 P. M.	11:15 P. M.	.....	11:56 P.M.	11:45 P. M.	.....

SPECIAL FOR SUNDAYS.

Leave Front and Princess Streets every half hour from 2:00 to 5:00 P. M.
Leave Beach every half hour from 3:45 to 5:45 P. M.

a—Daily except Sundays.
b—Sundays only.
c—Superseded by half hour cars Sund y afternoons.
d—Goes through to Seagate: returning, leaves Seagate at 3:00 P. M.
e—Does not go beyond Station No. 3.
f—Leaves from Station No. 3.

FREIGHT SCHEDULE.
(Daily Except Sunday)

Leave Ninth and Orange streets, 3:30 P. M.
Freight Depot open from 3:30 to 3:30 P. M.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS RUNNING EVERY DAY TO ATLANTA.

Lv. Wilmington .....3:45 P. M.
Ar. Atlanta .....6:10 A.M.

Connects in Union Depot with the "Dixie Flyer," leaving 8:15 A. M. for Chicago and St. Louis, via Chattanooga and Nashville, and with the "Southland" leaving 7:18 A. M., for Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Louisville and Indianapolis, via Knoxville.

TO WASHINGTON AND NORFOLK:

Lv. Wilmington .....6:45 P. M.
Ar. Norfolk .....7:35 A. M.
Ar. Washington .....7:50 A. M.
Ar. New York .....1:40 P. M.

Broiler-Buffet service to Washington. Dining Cars thence to New York.

PARLOR CARS

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PRESIDENT WILSON IN OPENING HIS APPEAL WARNS AGAINST DELAY

(Continued From Page One).

trial schools was proposed by the President. He left consideration of navy plans for later addresses.

Business men who formerly relied on protective measures in their dealings with foreign powers were criticised by Mr. Wilson. He said American business men should be able to hold their own against the world.

President's Speech in Part.

The President in his address at the Railway Business Association banquet said:

"I consider it a privilege to be permitted to lay before you some of the things to which we ought to give our most careful and deliberate consideration. The question, it seems to me, which most demands clarification just now is the question to which your toast master has referred—the question of preparation for national defense.

"I say that it stands in needs of clarification because, singularly enough, it has been deeply clouded by passion and prejudice. It is very singular that a question, the elements of which are so simple and so obvious, should have been so beclouded by the discussion of men of high motive, men of purpose as handsome as any of us may claim and yet apparently incapable of divesting themselves of that soret of provincialism which consists in thinking the contents of their own minds to be the contents of the mind of the world.

"For, gentlemen, while America is a very great nation—America does not constitute the major part of the world. It would be a hopeless piece of provincialism to suppose that, because we think differently from the rest of the world, we are at liberty to assume that the rest of the world will permit us to enjoy that thought without disturbance.

"It is a surprising circumstance also, that men should allow partisan feeling or personal ambition to creep in the discussion of this fundamental thing.

Cast Aside Prejudice.

"And I, for my part, am ambitious that America should do a greater and more difficult thing than the great nations on the other side of the water have done. In all the belligerent countries, men, without distinction of party, have drawn together to accomplish a successful prosecution of the war. Is it not a more difficult and a more desirable thing that all Americans should put partisan prepossession aside, and draw together for the successful prosecution of peace? I covet that distinction for America and I believe that America is going to enjoy that distinction.

"Only the other day, the leader of the Republican minority in the House of Representatives delivered a speech that showed that he was ready, and I take it for granted that the men behind him were ready, to forget party lines in order that all men may act with a common mind and impulse for the service of the country. And I want, upon this first public occasion, to pay my tribute of respect and obligation to him.

"America is young still, she is not even in the heydey of her development and power. Think of the great treasure of youth and energy and ideal purpose still to be drawn from the deep source from which this nation has always drawn its light."

Here the President urged his hearers to think of the service which these forces can and must render to the rest of the world. He declared this country would be forced in the decades immediately to come to furnish the world its chief economic guidance and assistance. He added that if America is drawn into the maelstrom in Europe it would not be permitted to keep a free hand to "do the high things that we intended to do."

Reluctant to Match Wits.

"America has been reluctant to match her wits with the rest of the world," the President continued. "When I face a body of men like this, it is almost incredible to remember that only yesterday they were afraid to put their wits into free competition with the world. The best brains in the world afraid to match brains with the rest of the world! We have preferred to be provincial. We have preferred to stand behind protecting devices. And, now, we are thrust out to do, on a scale never dreamed of in recent generations in America, the business of the world.

"We can no longer be a provincial nation.

"Let no man dare to say, if he would speak the truth, that the question of preparation for national defense is a question of war or peace.

"If there is one passion more deep breathed in the hearts of our fellow countrymen than another, it is the passion for peace. No nation in the world ever more instinctively turned away from the thought of war than this nation to which we belong. There is no spirit of aggrandizement in America. And I myself share to the bottom of my heart that profound love for peace. I have sought to maintain peace against very great and sometimes very unfair odds and I am ready, at any time, to use every power that is in me to prevent such a catastrophe as war coming upon this country.

Will Fight for Principles.

"So that is not permissible for any man to say with anxiety that the defense of the nation has the least tinge in it of desire for power which can be used to bring on war. But, gentlemen, there is something that the American people love better than they love peace. They love the principles upon which their political life is founded. They are ready at any time to fight for the vindication of their character and their honor. They will at no time seek a contest, but they will at no time cravenly avoid it. Because if there is one thing that the country ought to fight for, and that every nation ought to fight for, it is the integrity of its own convictions. We cannot surrender our convictions. I would rather surrender territory than surrender those ideals which are the staff of life for the soul itself. And because we hold certain ideals we have thought it was right we should hold them for others as well as for ourselves.

"America has more than once given evidence of the generosity and disinterestedness of its love for liberty. It has been willing to fight for the liberty of others as well as for its own liberty. The world sneered when we set out for the liberation of Cuba, but the world does not sneer any longer. The world knows now what it was then loth to believe that a nation can sacrifice its own interests, and its own blood for the sake of the liberty and happiness of another people.

"And whether by one process or another, we have made ourselves in some sort the champions of free government and national sovereignty in both continents of this hemisphere. So that there are certain obligations, which every American knows, that we have undertaken. The first and primary obligation is the maintenance of the integrity of our own sovereignty—which goes as a matter of course. There is also the maintenance of our liberty to develop our political institutions without hindrance, and last of all, there is the determination and the obligation to stand as the strong brother of all those in this hemisphere who will maintain the same principles and follow the same ideals of liberty.

If We Invaded Mexico.

"May I venture to insert here a parenthesis? Have any of you thought of this? We have slowly, very slowly indeed, begun to win the confidence of the other states of the American hemisphere. If we should go into Mexico do you know what would happen? All the sympathy of the rest of America would look across the water and not northward to the great republic which we profess to represent.

"And do you not see the consequences that would ensue in every international relationship? Have the gentlemen who have rushed down to Washington to insist that we should go into Mexico, reflected upon the politics of the world? Nobody seriously supposes, gentlemen, that the United States needs to fear an invasion of its territory. What America has to fear, if she has anything to fear, are indirect, roundabout, flank movements, upon her regnant position in the Western Hemisphere. Are we going to open those gates, or are we going to close them? For they are the gates to the hearts of our American friends to the south of us and not the gates to the ports. Win their spirits and you have won the only sort of leadership and the only sort of safety that America covets. We must all of us think, from this time out, gentlemen, in terms of the world, and must learn what it is that America has set out to maintain as a standard bearer for all those who love liberty and justice and the righteousness of political action.

"But, gentlemen, we must find means to do this thing which are suitable to the time and suitable to our own ideals. Suitable to time: Does anybody understand the time?"

The President then referred to the fact that in his message to Congress a year ago he had said that there was no pressing need for military preparedness, but that since then he had cause to change his mind, just as he had cause to change his mind with regard ot the need for a tariff board. Continuing the President said:

Circumstances Have Changed.

"But the circumstances of the present time are these: Ther is a going on in the world, under our eyes, an economic revolution. No man understands that revolution, no man has the elements of it clearly in his mind, no part of the business of legislation with regard to international trade can be undertaken until we do take it. And members of Congress are too busy to make it possible within a sufficiently short space of time for them to master the change that is coming.

"There is so much to understand that we have not the wata to comprehend that I for one would not dare so far as my advice is concerned to leave the government without the adequate means of inquiry. What I am trying to impress upon you now is that the circumstances of the world today are not what they were yesterday and that it is not certain what they will be tomorrow. I cannot tell you what the international relations of this country will be tomorrow, and I use the word liberally. And I would not dare keep silent and let the country suppose that tomorrow was certain to be as bright as today.

"America will never be the aggressor. America will always seek to the last point at which her honor is involved, to avoid the things which disturb the peace of the world. But America does not control the circumstances of the world, and we must be sure that we are faithful servants of those things which we love and are ready to defend them against every contingency that may affect or impair them.

Will Never Endure Militarism.

"But, as I was saying a moment ago, we must seek the means which are consistent with the principles of our lives. It goes without saying, though paparently it is necessary to say it to some excited persons, that one thing this country never will endure is a system that can be called militarism. But militarism consists in this, gentlemen; it consists in preparing a great machine whose only use is war and giving it no use to which to apply itself.

"But we don't have to do that. America is always going to use her army in two ways. She is going to use it as a nucleus for expansion into those things which she does believe in, namely, the preparation of her citizens to take care of themselves. There are two sides to the question of preparedness. There is not merely the military side, there is the industrial side. We ought to have in this countr ya great system of industrial and vocational education, under Federal guidance and with Federal aid, in which a very large percentage of the youth of this country will be given training in the skilful use and application of the principles of science in maneuvre and business. And it will be perfectly feasible and highly desirable to add to that, and combine with it, such a training in the mechanism and use an dcare of arms, in the sanitation of the camp, in the simpler forms of maneuvre and organization, as will make these same men industrially efficient and individually serviceable for national defense.

"The point about such a system will be that it semphasis will lie on the industrial and civil side of life and that, like all the rest of America, the use of force will only be in the background and as the last resort.

Must Build System Slowly.

"But, gentlemen, you cannot create such a system over night. It has got to be built up; and I hope it will be built up by slow and effective stages. And there is something to be done in the meantime. We must see to it that a sufficient body of citizens is given the kind of training which will make them efficient for call into the field in case of necessity.

"It is discreditable to this country that we should have exhibited to the world the example we have sometimes exhibited to it of studity and brutal waste of force. Think of asking men who can be easily drawn to come into the field, crude, ignorant, inexperienced, and merely furnish the stuff for camp fever and the bullets of the enemy.

"We have got the men to waste, but God forbid that we should waste them. Men who go as efficient instruments of national honor into the field afford a handsome spectacle indeed, but men who go in crude and ignorant boys, only indict those in authority, for stupidity and neglect. And so it seems to me that it is our manifest duty to have a proper citizen reserve.

"I am forgetting our National Guard. I believe that that great arm of our national defense should be built up and encouraged to the utmost. But you know that under the constitution of the United States it is under the direction of more than wo score states and that it is not permitted to the National government directly to develop its government and organization. And that only upon occasion of actual invasion has the President of the United States the right to ask those men to leave their respective states.

"What we need is a body of men trained in association with units of the army, a body of men organized under the immediate direction of the National authorities, a body of men subject to the immediate call to arms of the national authority and yet men not put into the ranks of the regular army; men left to their tasks of civil life; men supplied with equipment and training, but not drawn from the peaceful pursuits which have made America great and must keep her great.

The President said he was not a partisan of any one plan, but that he was for a body of at least a half million trained citizens who will serve under conditions of danger as an immediately available national reserve, and that every American ought to insist upon that.

Does Not Discuss Navy.

"I am not saying anything about the navy because I don't want to go to sea," the President continued. "I want to stick to the only theme tonight because for some reason there is not the same controversy about the navy that there is about the army. The navy is obvious and easily understood. The army apparently is very difficult to comprehend and understood. We have a traditional prejudice against armies; we suppose that all armies are alike, and that there cannot be an American system in this instance but that it must be the European system and that is what I, for one, am trying to divert my own mind of. The navy is so obvious an instrument of national defense that I believe it is not going to be difficult to cry out a proper and reasonable programme for the increase of the navy.

"My theme tonight is national defense on land where we seem most ignorant of it and most negligent about it. I don't want to leave upon your minds the impression that I have any anxiety as to the outcome, for I have not the slightest.

"There is only one way that parties and individuals win the confidence of this nation and that is to do the things that ought to be done.

"No political party, no group of men, can ever disappoint America. This is a year of political accounting and the Americans in politics are rather expert accountants.

"No man is going to hide behind any excuse. The goods must be delivered or the confidence will not be enjoyed; and for my part I hope every man in public life will get what is coming to him. America refuses to be deceived about things which most concern her, national honor; national safety. All have confidence in everything that she represents.

Let No Man be Marplot.

"It is a solemn time when men must examine not only their purposes but their hearts, when men must purge themselves of individual ambition, when men must see to it that they are ready for the utmost self-sacrifice in the interest of the common welfare. Let no man dare be a marplot. Let no man bring partisan passion into these great things. Let men honestly debate the facts and courageously act upon them and then there will come that day when the world will say 'This America that we thought was full of a multitude of contrary ideas, now speaks with the great volume of the heart's accord and that great heart of America has behind it the moral force of righteousness and the hope and liberty of mankind'."

After he finished his address before the Railway Business Association the President and Mrs. Wilson went to the Hotel Biltmore where the President made a brief speech at the annual dinner of the Motion Picture Board of Trade. The President spoke extemporaneously and was frequently interrupted by applause.

Leaving the Biltmore the President and Mrs. Wilson went immediately to the Pennsylvania station, where his car was attached to the 12:30 A. M. train for Washington.

BRITISH LABOR VOTES AGAINST COMPULSION

Continued from Page One.)

thur Henderson, president of the board o feducation; George Henry Roberts, member of parliament from Norwich, and Will Thorne, social democraf.

Mr. Henderson, in a stirring reply to charges of trickery and deception on the part of the government, declared that for the first time in history the premier and secretary for war had invited labor leaders to meet them in order t oexplain the situation to them.

He showed that all the demands for men were brought about by stern necessity and, concluding, said he had obtained public as well as private pledges that the compulsory service measure would not be used for industrial compulsion.

ENGLAND HAS BEEN INTERFERING WITH U. S. OFFICIAL MAIL

(Continued From Page One).

them. Modern practice generally recognizes that mails are not to be censored, confiscated or destroyed on high seas even when carried by belligerent mail ships. To attain same end by bringing such mail ships within British ish jurisdiction for purposes of search and then subjecting them to local regulations allowing censorship of mails cannot be justified on the ground of national jurisdiction. In cases where neutral mail ships merely touch at British ports, the department believes that British authorities have no international right to remove the sealed mails or to censor them on board ship. Mails on such ships never rightfully come into the custody of the British mail service and that service is entirely without responsibility for their transit or safety.

"As a result of British action, strong feeling is being aroused in this country on account of the loss of valuable letters, money orders and drafts and foreign banks are refusing to cash American drafts, owing to the absence of any security that the drafts will travel safely in the mails. Moreover, the detention of diplomatic and consular mail is an aggravating circumstance in a practice which is generally regarded in this country as vexatiously inquisitorial and without compensating military advantage to Great Britain. Please lay this matter immediately before the British government in a formal and vigorous protest and press for a discontinuance of these unwarranted interferences with inviolable mails. Impress upon Sir Edward Grey the necessity for prompt action in this matter."

British Ad Interim Reply.

Great Britain's ad interim reply, delivered to Ambassador Page January 25 and signed by Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister, follows:

"The communication which Your Excellency was good enough to make on the 10th instant regarding the seizure of mails from neutral vessels raised important questions of principle in regard to matters which are determined by the policy jointly decided and acted upon the allied governments. His Majesty's government are therefore compelled to communicate with their allies before they can send a reply to your memorandum. They are consulting with the French government in the first instance and I hope to be in a position before long to state the result of the consultation."

WILSON HAS BUSY DAY IN NEW YORL

(Continued From Page One).

This afternoon he spent two hours at the University Club working on speeches.

Mrs. Wilson spent the day shopping and was with him only a short time, until late this afternoon, when they rode out on Riverside Drive.

GOLDBERGER TELLS OF PELLAGRA WORK

(Continued From Page Five)

teen years of age, pellagra was largely prevalent.

Investigation revealed that the children in the first group were fed in the nursery room, and in addition to the general diet of the institution they received milk regularly. The inmates in the third group were old enough to do work around the institution, and by reason of this fact, in addition to the general diet, they received also some meats and milk. The children in the other group, not being old enough to work, were not thought to need strong foods like fresh meats, neither did they receive any milk.

With this evidence in mind, the natural conclusion was that the two groups exempt from pellagra were protected by a sufficient amount of fresh animal foods.

Experiments were begun in this institution and in another, where there were 115 cases of the disease, in September, 1914. One year later, of these original 79 cases in one institution and 115 in another, every case had responded to treatment and all had recovered from the disease. The cures were brought about solely by the addition to the regular diet of milk, fresh meats, peas, beans and eggs. A similar experiment was conducted in the State Hospital for the Insane at Milledgeville, Ga., where there were 80 cases, and equally satisfactory results were obtained.

The diet in these institutions before the pellagra work was begun, Dr. Goldberger explained, consisted principally of biscuits, corn bread, brown gravy, syrup, greens, collards, cabbage, etc.

Following the establishment of the fact that pellagra could be cured by a balanced diet, Dr. Goldberger said that the next step was to ascertain if it could be induced in healthy subjects by feeding them on an unbalanced diet. Through the efforts of Dr. Galloway, secretary of the Mississippi State Board of Health, it was arranged by the governor of the state to have 12 healthy convicts submit themselves for the experiments. These convicts voluntarily entered into the agreement, and after the experiments were concluded they were pardoned by the governor as a reward for their services. The experiment was conducted on a state farm near Jackson, Miss., where the men were housed separately from the other prisoners. The work was begun on February 4th, 1915, and for two and one-half months they were fed on the same diet given the other prisoners on the farm. At the end of this time they were placed on a diet with all fresh animal foods and legumes excluded. Before the experimepts had progressed this far one of the men developed an illness entirely removed from any connection with pellagra, and had to submit to a surgical operation, so the tests were carried out with eleven men. Five months from the time they were placed on the unbalanced diet, six of the convicts out of the eleven had developed the unmistakable symptoms of pellagra, and Dr. Goldberger said that he was morally certain that the other five had the disease in a milder form. He stated that so far as he could learn there had never been a case of pellagra on this farm before, and that during the time the experiments were under way there was no other case of the disease among the 30 or more other prisoners or among the physicians, guards and other attendants.

Dr. Goldberger then went over at some length the questions that have been brought up by those who do not subscribe to the diet theory as to pellagra, answering them singly and in detail. In closing he expressed his appreciation of the opportunity of presenting the matter to his hearers, and asked that they give the facts he had outlined a careful and unbiased study.

Several of the physicians present took advantage of the opportunity to ask Dr. Goldberger some additional questions, which he answered fully. The meeting then adjourned after a rising vote of thanks to Dr. Goldberger for his address.

Dr. Goldberger arrived yesterday at noon and spent the afternoon going over the county in company with Mr. W. A. McGirt, chairman of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Health, and Dr. Chas. T. Nesbitt, county health officer. He is very favorably impressed with New Hanover county, not only with the wonderful health record that has been made here, but also at the progress along other lines of community development.

TIRED WORKING MEN

A Local Druggist Suggests a Remedy for Overworked, Run-Down Men.

The following letter from Manager Hodes recounts the experience and condition of many Wilmington men. Read this letter and our offer, which follows:

Brooklyn, N. Y. "I am a general office manager, and became so nervous and run-down in health that I lost my appetite and finally my health broke down completely, largely because of overwork. I tried Beef, Iron and Wine, and other remedies without help. I saw Vinol advertised, and soon after taking it I noticed an improvement. I now have a hearty appetite, sleep better, feel better and have gained considerable in weight." Samuel Hodes, 501 Stone Ave.

The reason Vinol is so successful in such cases is because it contains the three oldest and most famous tonics, viz.: the medicinal elements of fresh cod livers without oil, peptonate of iron and beef peptone.

We ask every run-down, over-worked man in Wilmington to try a bottle of Vinol with the understanding that their money will be returned if it fails to help them as it did Mr. Hodes.

Robert R. Bellamy, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

CONKEY SAYS:—

DON'T WORRY—Worms have to "clear out" when you put a little of CONKEY'S POULTRY WORM REMEDY in your birds' feed. Get a package. Dealers Everywhere.

OUCH! BACKACHE! RUB LUMBAGO OR PAIN FROM BACK

Rub Stiffness Away With Small Trial Bottle of Old, Penetrating "St. Jacob's Oil."

Ah! Pain is gone!

Quickly?—Yes. Almost instant relief from soreness, stiffness, lameness and pain follows a gentle rubbing with "St. Jacob's Oil."

Rub this soothing, penetrating oil right on your painful back, and like magic, relief comes. "St. Jacob's Oil" is a harmless backache, lumbago and sciatica cure which never disappoints and doesn't burn the skin.

Straighten up! Quit complaining! Stop those torturous "stitches." In a moment you will forget that you ever had a weak back, because it won't hurt or be stiff or lame. Don't suffer! Get a small trial bottle of old, honest "St. Jacob's Oil" from your druggist, now, and get this lasting relief.

Know that every dollar deposited with this bank is absolutely secured against loss. Besides this, when you select this bank as your depository, you have the privilege of availing yourself of our experience in business matters. It is a pleasure for us to assist our patrons in every way possible, as we appreciate the success of this institution depends on their success. We have every facility for the safe and expeditious handling of all banking matters. We respectfully solicit your account, and can assure you of courteous treatment.

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THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Seamen's Friend Society will be held at the Seamen's Home, Tuesday, February 1st, 1916, at 3:30 P. M. Thos. F. Wood, Secretary. ja28-5t

WANTED — EXPERIENCED NURSE. References required Apply 113 South Fifth street. ja28-1t*

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NEW WAY MARKET — EXTRA FINE specimen of Fresh Spanish Mackerel, Dixie yams, deliciously different; don't put off trying them, as you are missing something. Lapoco brand oranges, sold elsewhere 35 cents; our price, 19 cents. Don't let anyone overcharge you on eggs, by telling you ours are storage eggs. We have never handled them; market today, 25 cents dozen, 5 dozen $1.15; every one guaranteed strictly fresh or money back. Clean. 'Phones 816 and 817. ja28-1t

WANTED TO SELL DRY SPLIT PINE, cut for stove, $1.15; mixed with oak, $1.25; all oak, $1.35; black jack, $1.35; dry pine slabs, cut, $1.00. 'Phone 1914. ja28-1t*

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BOYS' BRIGADE LYCEUM COURSE — Louis Williams, Electrical Entertainer, Friday, January 28th. Reserved seats at Munson's, Friday, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Single admission, 50c. ja27-2t*

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE, 507 CHESTnut street; 7 rooms and bath. Cash or will make good terms. Telephone 273. ja26-3t

FOR RENT — SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, all modern improvements, Wrightsville avenue, Carolina Place; possession February 1st. Address L. B. Michaux, 602 Orange street. fe26-3t

WANTED — PINE HEADING BOLTS, 42 inches long, 6 inches and over in diameter. Wilmington Cooperage Co., Wilmington, N. C. ja25-7t

'PHONE YOUR ORDERS FOR MAGAzines and newspapers to 745. Gordon Brothers, 17 Princess street. de14-tf

FOR RENT — LARGE, BRIGHT, WELL furnished room, with modern conveniences, two blocks of Post Office. 216 North Second. 'Phone 773. ja23-tf

MULES FOR SALE — SUITABLE FOR farm work. Can be seen at Independent Ice Co., 7th and Brunswick st. ja27-2t*

ART PRINTING — WE ARE NOW ready to do your job printing in the best way. All new type, equipment and facilities. Satisfaction guaranteed. Harriss Typewriting and Advertising Co. Quality Printing. ja18-tf

JUST BOUGHT, A BANKRUPT STOCK of solid gold jewelry, such as cameos, brooches, lavallieres, watch bracelets and diamonds. Can save you from forty to fifty per cent. on same at Uncle Charles' Pawn Shop; No. 6 South Front street; 'Phone 642. ja11-tf

MULTIGRAPH FAC SIMILE TYPEwritten letters, just like typewriting. Finest advertising in the world. Goes right to the spot. Harriss' Typewriting and Adv. Co. Direct mail advertising. ja19-w,f,sa,m-tf

SOHMER, EVERETT, CHASE-HACKley and Baldwin pianos are noted for their tone, quality and durability. We have them in Uprights, Baby Grands, Concert Grands and in Player Pianos. We also have a nqw, fully guaranteed piano for $250. Call and see our violins, mandolins, guitars, and Ukuleles, strings and accessories. Piano tuning and repairing a specialty. Yopp and Woody Music Co., 217 North Front street; 'Phone 313. ja23-tf

OYSTERS, OYSTERS, OYSTERS. — TOday only, nice, large New River oysters, 30 cents one quart bucket. Also fancy celery, 10 cents stalk. Nice sirloin steak, today only, 23 cents lb.; 2 lbs., 45 cents. Country pig pork and all-pork sausages. Try us. We take great pleasure in filling all orders. Batson's Meat Market, 115 Market street. 'Phone No. 72. ja26-1t

WANTED — HOUSE TO HOUSE CANvassery; middle aged women; salary and commission. Call Saturday, 1:00 P. M. Armour & Co., 17 South Water street. ja27-3t*

9 CENTS OR 3 OF A KIND FOR 25 cents: cans of corn, salmon, syrup, milk, beans, sauer kraut, sweet potatoes, vegetables for soup, tomato soup, peas, coffee, vienna sausage, chip beef, fish flakes, mustard sardines, pie peaches. Glasses jelly, cocoa, mustard, catsup, sweet pickles, vinegar. Packages tea, oatmeal, buckwheat, corn flakes, fish, mackerel, etc., 9 or 3 of a kind for 25 cents. Fresh country eggs, 25 cents dozen. Cheapest steady prices in town. A. Renik, 5th and Nixon. 'Phone 837. ja27-7t

Cotton Engagements

We are Prepared to Contract for Fall Delivery Cotton With Responsible Parties at Good Prices

W. B. Cooper & Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEW BOOKS

"Life and Gabriella," by Ellen Glasgow $1.35
"Mr. Marx's Secret," by E. Phillips Oppenheim $1.30
"Rich Man, Poor Man," by Maximilian Foster . . $1.30
"Clipped Wings," by Rupert Hughes $1.35
"Mildew Manse," by Belle K. Maniates. . . . $1.00
"Persuasive Peggy," by Maravene Thompson . $1.25
"The Golden Slipper," by Anna Katherine Green, $1.35
"Rose o' Paradise," by the author of "Tess of the Storm Country . . . $1.35
"Dear Enemy," by Jean Webster $1.30
"The Bachelors," by William Dana Orcutt. . $1.35

AND MANY OTHERS.

C. W. YATES CO.

117 Market St.

NOTICE—WHOLE HEAD RICE, 10 cents quart; fresh country eggs, all guaranteed, 30 cents dozen; Pimento peppers, 10 cents can; Unicorn coffee, 25 cents can; good garden peas, 9 cents, 3 for 25 cents; Fresh Catawba butter, in quarter pound cubes, 35 cents pound, at May Bros., 24 North Front street. Phone 1322. ja 22-tf

WANTED QUICK — BAND MILL SAWyer. Must be a swift sawyer. We use steam feed and steam "nigger." Must be able to cut full capacity of mill, 30 to 40 thousand per day. Write "Sawyer," care Wilmington Star. ja27-3t*

FOR RENT — 103 SOUTH EIGHTH street; seven rooms, all latest improvements. Gordon Brothers, 17 Princess street. de14-tf

CONKEY SAYS:—

DON'T WORRY—Repulsive sorehead (chickenpox) need no longer be dreaded. CONKEY'S SOREHEAD REMEDY will quickly stamp it out. Keep a package handy. Dealers Everywhere.